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Italy Linked To New Effort To Sink League

South America Reports Trade Offers as Bait In Campaign

Issue Is Economic

New World Governments Generally Support Geneva Stand

Is Italy launching an intensive campaign to break up the League of Nations? South American reports indicate such a drive is under way, with Rome using offers of trade as the bait to break the united South American front on sanctions.

The threat of continued trade losses, no matter what action the member nations take, is seen as widening any possible rift. Ecuador has dropped sanctions. Plans for a "League of Americas" divorced from Geneva is also regarded as furthering Italian efforts.

This is the background against which South America's relations with the League are portrayed.

Contrasted with these factors are the continued official support of sanctions by the majority of League members in the New World and the assurance of wholehearted co-operation with Geneva on social and labor questions despite differences on political issues.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUITO Ecuador—The eyes of Geneva have been turned searching on South American nations since Ecuador drove the first breach in the League-directed sanctions front against Italy following the latter power's aggression against Ethiopia. Diplomats, commercial agents and news correspondents are being increasingly bombarded by their American and European principals with the question: Will the movement extend? Is South America losing faith in the League of Nations?

The answers to these questions are complex. There are several explanations for the Ecuadorian decision which can be applied equally to other countries. One of these is the palpable failing of Latin American governments, especially those who enjoy temporary power by revolutionary means, to seek international publicity. There is a definite type of southern dictator and politician who insists on a selfish self-advertisement. This is mentioned first though it is possibly only of secondary importance in the case at issue.

Italian Trade Offers

What is definitely known is that Italy has been making offers and promises of future trade which have materially added weight to the arguments of the League critics in South America. Italian diplomatic and consular officials have one object in view today and that is to widen the breach opened in Ecuador. Their main obstacle is the widespread South American sympathy for the victims of aggression; their main support lies in the absolute South American dependence on foreign trade. In these days of depression and restriction even the small Italian percentage takes on a vital character.

But the Italian campaign to detach South American support from Geneva is assisted by other ramifications of the Geneva problem. The most important and probably the decisive cleavage between Latin America and Europe is determined by the political obligations of League membership.

Economic Balance Sheet

It was all very well so long as these obligations did not become effective, especially in the economic sphere, but when a South American state, after laboriously building up the foreign trade on which its welfare depends, is suddenly asked to quarrel with an important customer, as a result of a dispute in which it has no material interest, it is not surprising that questions are raised regarding the economic balance sheet.

There is the case of Peru, where the press has applauded the Ecuadorian "lead" despite the fact that the Italian invasion of a fellow League member's territory is unpopular. The Italian colony is one of the largest and most affluent of all foreign communities and it has large electrical, textile and miscellaneous manufacturing investments. Actual foreign trade is not normally great but Peruvians feel they cannot afford to lose it for the sake of "abstract international doctrines." The situation is very much the same in Chile.

Opposed to Sanctions

It is useless to deny that both countries, although maintaining the sanctions, are really opposed to them in principle, but they are not desirous of offending Great Britain

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Jobless Sieges Laid to Relief Policies

New Jersey Group Quits Assembly Chamber After Nine-Day March

Form New Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 30.—The New Jersey unemployed "army" evacuated the Assembly chamber today after a fruitless nine-day attempt to force the Legislature to provide adequate relief for the State's unemployed.

The 200-odd men and women who comprised the group returned to their homes with the announcement that they would elect legislators favorable to their cause through the newly formed Farmer-Labor Party.

Before leaving, John Spain Jr., leader of the Assembly campers, declared the jobless were going home "because our work is done."

Meanwhile these Assemblymen are face to face with a situation which to them is as serious as the question of state aid is to the unemployed.

Practically all of the Assemblymen and six senators who will run for re-election in November were elected on their pledges to oppose the levying of more taxes. To violate this pledge, even in the face of the present relief crisis, doubtless would mean their defeat this fall, since relief needs demand at least \$25,000,000 of new levies for the balance of this year. On the other hand, if they continue to hold out against a relief funding bill, they must face a big mass of voters, including the unemployed, their friends, relatives and tradesmen, and a militant organization officially known as the Workers' Alliance of New Jersey.

In spite of Herbert Benjamin's in-

Idle Vote to Evacuate St. Louis City Hall

By the Associated Press

St. Louis, Mo., April 30.—A WEARY band of relief demonstrators, who had occupied the gallery of the Aldermanic Chambers in City Hall for 48 hours, voted today to evacuate immediately when Mayor Bernard F. Dickman promised them no one would go hungry during the present relief crisis in St. Louis.

Throughout the morning the disheveled group remained in their cramped quarters despite an order they should not be permitted to eat there because of sanitary considerations, and reiterated that they intended to "stick it out" until some action was taken to provide funds for the 14,000 persons recently cut off relief rolls here.

Although men and women in the group were informed they could go outside to eat, and be readmitted upon their return, they at first refused, fearing a subterfuge to get them out of the City Hall.

At the New Jersey state Capitol, a ragged band of demonstrators camped in the Assembly Chamber for nine days in protest against the Legislature's failure to provide for their support.

In St. Louis, 30 men and women invaded the city hall after the board of aldermen adjourned until May 11 without meeting their demand for \$500,000 a month for relief. There has been an so-called "march on the capitol" here at Washington as a protest against the cut in federal aid, but thus far there have been

Several States Begin to Feel Full Pinch of Jobless Burden

Idle in Angry Mood

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Outbreak of disturbances over relief in other sections of the country similar to those reported from Trenton, N. J., and St. Louis, Mo., will not surprise those who foresaw trouble for President Roosevelt in carrying out his sweeping promise to have the Federal Government "quit this business of relief."

As a matter of fact, the Federal Government actually went out of the business of direct relief last November when the Federal Emergency Relief Administration closed its doors, but with the cushioning influence of the work program, only now are state and local governments feeling the full effect of the burden shifted to their shoulders.

Camp in Capitol

A ragged band of demonstrators camped in the Assembly Chamber for nine days in protest against the Legislature's failure to provide for their support.

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Continued on Page 2, Column 5

British Admiralty Asks \$10,300,000 Additional Funds

LONDON, April 30 (AP).—The British Navy requires an additional appropriation from the Parliament of £10,300,000, the Admiralty announced today in a supplementary estimate.

Viscount Monsell, First Lord of the Admiralty, said in an accompanying statement that the estimate provided for beginning a new naval construction program during this year.

Provision also was made for equipment of reserves, for defense measures required by the navy in pursuance of the government policy of increased national defenses, and for continuance of expenditures made necessary by the Italo-Ethiopian situation.

The new construction program proposed for 1936 included building of two capital ships and five cruisers—two of the Southampton class and three of a smaller type of about 5000 tons—nine destroyers, one aircraft carrier, four submarines and a number of smaller vessels.

Four cruisers of the Hawkins class, which were to have been scrapped under the London Naval Treaty, will be retained.

The estimate for work on the naval base at Singapore, British island at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula, was increased from \$8,693,000 to \$10,661,000.

The supplementary estimate provided \$3,000,000 for the start of the new construction program, so that ships may be laid down earlier in the financial year, for re-equipment of the air branch of the fleet with new type aircraft and to accelerate supply of anti-aircraft guns to existing ships.

Right to Be Heard

"The people of the State of New York are entitled to a consideration of the social security bill itself in the open on the floor of the Assembly, and after a full debate, a recording of each individual member of the Assembly either in its favor or against it," he declared.

Efforts to bring the bill out of committee for a vote on the floor of the Assembly were led by Assemblyman Irwin Steingut of Brooklyn, minority leader, but were defeated, 73 to 71. A feature of the bill, shown by three Republicans lined up with the Democrats for discharging the committee from further consideration of the bill. They were Robert

Lehman Attempts to Force Security Bill to a Ballot; Three Anticrime Bills Pass

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, in a special message to the Legislature today, appealed to the lawmakers here to bring the social security bill sponsored by Senator John J. Dunningan (D), of New York City, out on the floor of the Assembly for a vote after the lower house had refused last night to take it out of the hands of the Rules Committee, thus virtually killing it.

Admitting that the measure, if favorably acted upon, would cost taxpayers of this State about \$1,000,000 a year, Governor Lehman stressed that it would, at the same time, save the municipalities between \$3,000,000 and \$5,500,000 a year, since that would be deprived of federal funds to this amount which would be granted in the form of assistance in meeting the cost of the security program. Between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 are now available in Washington for transfer to this State, he added.

Three more bills belonging to the anticrime program sponsored by Governor Lehman and Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr., were passed by the Assembly last night. One provides that the discovery of pistols in automobiles be held to be presumptive evidence of illegal possession by all the occupants of the vehicle. This bill went to the Governor today.

Another providing a maximum sentence of a year and a half in state prison for any person convicted of a felony or attempted felony, and requiring that surety in bail bond cases be worth the amount specified in the bond exclusive of any portion which shall be exempt or subject to liability, went to the Senate for action.

In the Senate, two measures which would have the effect of restoring next year the salary cuts imposed on New York City schoolteachers in 1932 received favorable action.

Laws to Foil Racketeers Are Urged in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30.—Legislation to safeguard the respective interests of employer and employee through established courts and to put an end to the activities of racketeers "flying squads" and other forms of intimidation and violence in labor disputes, was urged in an interim report to members of the Legislature by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York today.

"No permanent solution of the trouble between labor and capital will be made until ways and means have been devised to bring employers and employees under the same set of rules, laws and established impartial courts which apply to contestants in other industrial, commercial and social activities," a resolution accompanying the report says.

Collective Peace Efforts

In the interest of world peace the league decided to continue its campaign to have the United States take part in collective peace efforts. Such participation in systems for the prevention of war must include, in the opinion of these women, implementation of the Pact of Paris and membership in the Permanent Court of International Justice and the League of Nations.

To fill the gap while this goal is unattained, these laborers for well-ordered government demanded a foreign policy for this country, as a nonbelligerent nation, which will not obstruct the efforts of other nations to achieve peace.

Tax Reforms

Reorganization of taxation to bring order out of chaos took a leading place in the program of action upon which the league will focus its attention. The goal, as outlined by Mrs. Walter S. Greenough, for this action is to get the money to pay for essential government services in as fair and equitable a manner as possible and to have it spent wisely. The objective decided upon was a co-ordinated federal, state, and local system of taxation to provide adequate revenue. There was a general feeling of opposition to in-

Continued on Page 3, Column 4

More Taxation Is Sought By Morgenthau

House Bill Revenue Is Inadequate Treasury Head Declares

Asks Processing Levy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Henry W. Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, appearing before the Senate Finance Committee today, declared the new \$803,000,000 tax bill inadequate to carry out the President's revenue proposals, urged the re-insertion of the processing taxes on farm products eliminated in the House, and wound up with a vigorous defense of the new taxes on corporation reserves.

The Treasury head, making his first public statement on the controversial new tax bill, which yesterday passed the House by a vote of 267 to 93, cited a "satisfactory situation" in regard to the Treasury's ability to finance the recovery program by borrowing, but added:

Depends on Program

"The continuance of this satisfactory situation, however, will depend upon scrupulous adherence to an orderly program looking to a balance of the federal budget just as soon as the needs and abilities of our people make that possible and thereafter upon a steady reduction in the public debt."

Mr. Morgenthau pointed out that in the House tax bill only two of Mr. Roosevelt's original three recommendations for raising additional budget-balancing revenue had been followed. The House passed the so-called "windfall tax" proposal, which the Secretary referred to as an "unjust enrichment" tax and an new corporate income tax. But it had left out the revived farm processing tax.

This, Mr. Morgenthau pointed out, left the Treasury revenue estimates asking. More than that, the full financial return from the new corporation tax would not come in for a year.

Tax Estimates

Summarizing the financial situation, as presented by the Secretary the following estimates were given:

Table I	
Roosevelt Estimate for Need of New Revenue	
1—To meet bonus (9 years)	\$120,000,000
2—Soil conservation pro.	500,000,000
3—To meet lost AAA revenue (3 years)	180,000,000

Table II	
Estimates of Annual Revenue, New Tax Plans	
Roosevelt Plan House Bill	
1—Corporate income tax	\$375,000,000 \$318,000,000
2a—Windfall tax	100,000,000 1100,000,000
b—Capital stock tax (ex'n's)	50,000,000 80,000,000
3—Farm processing tax (depending on rate)	200,000,000 ...
Total	\$875,000,000 \$490,000,000

*First year. Ultimate yield \$623,000,000 annually.

†Temporary tax; income will end after one year.

How Tax Will Lag

As a further reason for asking the Senate to approve larger taxes than

Continued on Page 3, Column 5

Mormons Will Take Members Off Relief By Oct. 1, Elder Says

PALMYRA, N. Y., April 30 (AP).—Willard W. Bean, presiding elder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, said today a movement had been started by Mormon Church heads in Salt Lake City to take every church member off relief rolls by next Oct. 1.

Headquarters will be established throughout the country to receive surplus grain, vegetables and fruits for canning, and every Mormon industry will work at capacity.

"The church at Salt Lake has waited for a period they consider ample for the Government to make some progress with the relief program," Elder Bean said. "Conditions are on the downgrade, with hunger strikes through the country."

"The program of helping your neighbor, which we will carry out, is a repetition of pioneer days for Mormonism."

He explains that the plan was to put every one back to work who is capable and to end the dole system in the church. Mormon industries of all kinds will co-operate, and farm produce and perishable goods now going to waste will be preserved.

Storehouses will be set up to accommodate the concentration of goods, and distribution will be made to those now on relief, according to the plan.

Mexican Railway Strike Off During Negotiation

MEXICO, D. F., April 30 (AP).—A threatened strike of the 48,000 employees of the National Railways of Mexico was delayed today, but differences between the executives and employees of the line remained unsettled.

Home Planner



Mrs. Norman H. Hastings
Chairman of the Department of American Home, General Federation of Women's Clubs

U. S. Aid Urged For Students By Women's Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., April 30.—Broadcasting over nationwide radio hook-up, the council of General Federation of Women's Clubs meeting at the Miami-Biltmore Hotel here told the nation for one hour yesterday what 2,000,000 women are thinking and doing about citizenship, home-life, education, fine arts, international relations and public welfare.

The council approved with an overwhelming majority the resolution supporting the Disney Bill, which provides for establishing a National Academy of Public Affairs to educate and train men and women for public service.

Seek Aid for Students

The resolution concerning the restoration and conservation of wild life in the United States was approved unanimously. An emergency resolution was introduced asking that the General Federation of Women's Clubs memorialize Congress to continue funds giving federal aid to college students. The resolution stated that federal aid "had been of great social worth" and the federation asks funds be continued through 1937.

"Hindsight" knowledge gained

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Curb on New Deal Urged by Business; Hull Seeks Trade

State Secretary Pleads for Continuance of Tariff Agreement

Vital to Recovery He Assures Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, made an earnest bid for business support of his reciprocal trade agreement policy here today in a speech delivered at the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce in which he declared that American recovery can be neither complete nor durable unless a substantial portion of the nation's lost foreign markets are regained.

While it was primarily a defense of the policy which is the cornerstone of his political philosophy and to which he has devoted the best of his energies during his term at the State Department, he departed in it from the usual restraint of his department toward party politics to demand, in passing, the New Deal's domestic program and to answer vigorously former President Hoover's recent criticism of the trade agreements.

A Fertile Soil

There was further political significance in the choice of the Chamber of Commerce session for the speech in that there is more incipient support in business circles for the trade agreement policy than almost any other single aspect of the New Deal. James A. Farrell, chairman of the Foreign Trade Council, endorsed it two days ago at an earlier session of the present meeting of the chamber. It has even received the qualified approval of one Republican presidential candidate, Col. Frank Knox of Illinois.

Coming within a short time from the expiration of the three-year period during which Congress authorized the President to negotiate the reciprocal trade agreements, Mr. Hull's speech was further seen here as the opening gun in a campaign to obtain from the new Congress next year a renewal of the act.

Already Concluded

To date 12 agreements have been concluded under it, the most important being with Canada, Brazil and Cuba, The Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden and Switzerland are

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

U. S. Chamber Demands Balanced Budget and Free Production

Also Denounces Any Supreme Court Rein

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Loosing a final verbal barrage against almost every feature of the New Deal, the United States Chamber of Commerce today concluded an annual meeting of more than ordinary political significance with a series of resolutions which left little doubt as to the stand of business and industry toward the reform objectives of the Roosevelt Administration.

The resolutions denounced any attempt "to minimize the power or diminish the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and other federal courts; called for a balanced budget; urged prompt reductions in federal expenditures and insisted that the Government cease its attempts to control production and to compete with private enterprise.

Meet Only on Tariff

On only a single point, that of the Administration's foreign trade policy, was there any apparent common meeting ground between the Roosevelt program and the representatives of American business as the delegates wound up their session. And even on this policy there was no unanimity of approval among the business men.

Speaking before Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and on the same platform, Fred W. Sargent, president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, roundly criticized the tariff and trade policies which Mr. Hull has been pursuing and scoffed at the efficacy of Mr. Hull's reciprocal trade agreements to restore America's lost markets.

Miss Perkins Asks Coal Negotiators To Meet at Capital

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP).—Secretary Perkins today asked the Anthracite Wage Conference in New York to come to Washington this afternoon unless a wage agreement was reached by that time.

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP).—Anthracite operators and miners, apparently deadlocked over terms of a new wage contract, conferred today in an eleven-hour effort to prevent suspension of work in the \$600,000,000 industry.

Seven operators and seven representatives of the United Mine Workers gathered to hear a report of a subcommittee which for two weeks has been seeking an agreement to break the impasse. Three possible courses faced the conferees:

1. Approval of a new wage contract.
2. Agreement on a second extension of the present contract.
3. Suspension of operations at midnight tonight.

Major W. W. Inglis of Scranton, Penna., spokesman for the operators, entered the meeting without comment, but John L. Lewis, union president, said that a committee of miners late last night had received and discussed settlement proposals.

The full conference of miners and operators was scheduled to open at 10 a. m., but at noon both groups were still holding separate caucuses. The 170 operators of coal mines which are concentrated in 10 counties of eastern Pennsylvania, arguing that there was a diminishing demand for hard coal and a four-year net loss estimated at \$32,000,000, entered the parleys opposed to any increase in costs.

The mine workers, clinging to the slogan, "no backward step," asked the operators to agree to a substantial increase in wages, a six-hour day, five-day week instead of a 48-hour, six-day week, equalization of work to absorb some of the 40,000 unemployed miners, and the complete checkoff.

Idleness Threatened In Surface Coal Fields

HAZELTON, Pa., April 30 (AP).—A forerunner of the threatened suspension of the anthracite industry was disclosed yesterday with a notice received by the Lehigh Valley Railroad that "strippings" in the Hazleton district will be idle, beginning tonight, until producers and mine workers agree on a new contract or until a further extension of the old contract is ordered.

The railroad supplies cars for the "strippings," which are outcroppings of coal mined from the surface.

President Keeps Contact

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP).—President Roosevelt sent word to the anthracite wage conference in New York yesterday that he hoped a new wage and hour agreement could be reached without a strike. Mr. Roosevelt has kept in touch with negotiations through the Labor Department. He sent his message to the conference through that department.

Boston News Today:

20,000 Massachusetts WPA Jobs Menaced
Senate Resumes Debate on Curley Budget
14,000 ERA Trees Menaced by Neglect
Admiral Sims Advises Neutrality Policy

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

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Hand-made, deluxe, all
silk neckwear—hats of
the world's fine patterns
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DON'T HEAT UP
THE KITCHEN!
Serve
DRAKE'S
CAKES

U. S. Mint to Issue 'Proof' Coins For Collectors Again

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, April 29.—Having
authorized scores of special stamp
issues for philatelists, President
Roosevelt yesterday took a step in
favor of the numismatists.
Through Henry Morgenthau,
Secretary of the Treasury, he gave
the United States Mint at Phila-
delphia permission to resume the
practice of issuing perfect "proof"
coins for collectors, discontinued 20
years ago.
"Proof" coins, it was explained,
are stamped from polished disks
with dies carefully cleaned to avoid
any possible flaws, and with the
completed coins removed by hand to
eliminate possible marks. At present,
proofs are to be made only of the
50-cent piece, quarter, dime, nickel,
and penny. Charges, in addition to
the face value and postage of 8
cents, will be as follows:
50-cent piece, 25 cents.
25-cent piece, 25 cents.
10-cent piece, 10 cents.
5-cent piece, 15 cents.
1-cent piece, 15 cents.
Money collected for the proofing
will be turned back into the
Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.
The return to this special service
for collectors is said to have been
suggested by Louis McHenry Howe,
former secretary to the President.

Oregon State Flower Proves Real Native

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MEDFORD, Ore.—Oregon's state
flower, the "Oregon Grape," is a real
native bloom, its ancestors having
lived in this region more than 30-
40,000 years ago.
Fossil leaves have been identified
by Dr. C. A. Arnold, University of
Michigan paleobotanist, in micaceous
rocks from Oregon. Incidentally, the
Oregon grape is a species of bar-
berry, he states.
The rock record also shows that
"Mexican Cedar" thrived here,
whereas it is now native only to the
tropics and eastern Asia. Apparently
the Oregon of micaceous times was in-
habited by many plants no longer
native here, Dr. Arnold states. From
gingko tree and alanthu, or Tree
of Heaven, now native only to Asia,
and the ironwood, found now only
much farther east.

Minimum Wage Law Argued Invalid In U. S. Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The
New York minimum wage law for
women and children was denounced
as unconstitutional today by Nathan
L. Miller, former Governor of New
York, in arguing before the Su-
preme Court.
He appeared shortly before the
nine justices called for debate on the
validity of a new-deal law, the 1934
Municipal Bankruptcy Act.
Mr. Miller represented Joseph Ti-
paldi, Brooklyn laundry manager,
indicted on a charge of forgery in an
alleged effort to conceal viola-
tion of the minimum wage law. He
won his release from the Brooklyn
prison on a writ of Habeas Corpus,
contending that the wage act was
unconstitutional.
The law was defended yesterday
by Henry Epstein, New York Soli-
citor General, and Dean Acheson,
former Under-Secretary of the
Treasury. The New York court of
appeals held it invalid.

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The
Government appeared yesterday to
have lost its Supreme Court fight to
bar Arthur W. Cutten, of Chicago,
from grain market trading for two
years.
After hearing a Justice Depart-
ment attorney contend the Circuit
Court of Appeals in Chicago erred
in setting aside Cutten's suspension
by the Grain Futures Administra-
tion, Chief Justice Hughes told the
Chicagoan's attorney that he need
not reply. Such instruction usually
means the court has decided to rule
against the side which has been
heard.

California was granted a Supreme
Court hearing on its contention that
sections of the State's 1935 Liquor
Control Act applying to wholesale
beer importers were valid. The tri-
bunal agreed to review the decision
of a three-judge Federal Court in
California which found the State
regulations intended for wholesalers
of beer brought into the State were
unconstitutional.

MacArthur Is Hotel Official
MANILA, April 30 (AP)—Maj. Gen.
Douglas MacArthur yesterday was
elected vice-president of the Manila
Hotel Company, a government en-
terprise. General MacArthur, former
chief of staff of the United States
Army, is military adviser of the
Philippines Commonwealth Gov-
ernment.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Britain might do to stabilize Austria and thwart German expansion in
that direction.

Austria Wobbles in Italian Orbit

Thus many nations have their fingers in the Danube. Italy at present
is Austria's guardian. Ethnically, geographically, economically, Austria
belongs primarily in the German orbit. Hitler weakened his cause in
Austria when he alienated Socialists by his persecution of Jews and the
dragging of labor unions.
Dictatorships at home and abroad seem to be keeping Austria from
its normal line of progress and from its gay opera.

Shifts—Lindberghs Back in Britain; Farouk Leaves

People here to there made news:

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, because of autograph seekers,
suddenly left France last night and returned to Britain, after a six-
day automobile tour of small French villages.

Farouk, new 16-year-old King of Egypt, bade his English schoolmates
farewell today, declaring the British Government's offer to give him pas-
sage home on a destroyer. Farouk will arrive in Alexandria Tuesday,
says the Associated Press.

Shigeru Kawagoe, Japan's new Ambassador to China, was officially
accepted by Nanking as successor to Hachiro Arita, recently appointed
Japanese Foreign Minister.

President Albert Lebrun of France received the credentials of two
new Ambassadors to France: Germany's Count Johannes Bernhard
von Welzbeck and China's V. K. Wellington Koo, former Premier of
China.

Count George Polacki was appointed Ambassador to the United States
for Poland, to succeed Stanislas Patek, reported as retiring from the
diplomatic service.

Arturo Toscanini closed his 11-year career as maestro of the New
York Philharmonic Orchestra last night in Carnegie Hall.

Douglas Fairbanks Sr. returns tonight aboard the United States Liner
Washington. Peter Lorre, German cinema-actor arrives on the same
boat. Greta Garbo, aboard the Gripsholm, is scheduled to arrive
Saturday.

Major General Dennis E. Nolan retired from his last command today,
as commandant of the Second Corps Area, New York, the First Army,
U. S. A., after 46 years of service.

Relief—Responsibility Wavers

Washington—With relief kicking up its heels in St. Louis and
New Jersey, the nation recognizes increasingly the need for better
understanding of the whole relief picture. Recalled is a resolution pro-
viding \$5000 to investigate the vast ramifications of relief administra-
tion now in Congress.

Three weeks ago that resolution entered the Democrat-controlled
Senate Committee on Audit and Control. Today that resolution is still
there. It has not budged. Accounts tell of clever jockeying by Demo-
cratic members of the committee to stall off action. The three weeks in
which the resolution has remained inert were prefaced by plenty of
political hustle and bustle, however.

Senator James J. Davis (R), Penna., introduced the resolution. It
went to the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments under
Senator Lewis of Illinois. It emerged swiftly with a favorable vote.
Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic majority leader, was flab-
bergasted by the speed of its endorsement. He promptly discovered there
were two Democratic vacancies on the Lewis committee. He filled them
with Democratic reliable; the resolution was recommitted, modified.
One of the modifications was to provide that Republican Governor
Pinchot of Pennsylvania should be investigated. To get the \$5000
provided in the resolution, it had to go to the Committee on Audit and
Control, where it languishes.

Italo-Ethiopian—Rome Waits to Celebrate

Rome—Fascism contemplates stealing the show from Communism,
its arch foe. According to some sources there are plans to celebrate the
fall of Addis Ababa on May Day, the international holiday of the world's
radicals. Press dispatches reaching this city tell different stories. On
recount that the 15,000 Fascist troops advancing along the Imperial
Highway were within rifle-fire of the city. Another unconfirmed dis-
patch had the Italians entering the capital.

General Graziani's southern forces have taken Sasa Baneh, despite
fortifications built under Belgian and Turkish direction. And the door
to Harar, second strategic city of Ethiopia, is now open.

Addis Ababa is tense. Americans still in the city take refuge in the
British compound. Ten thousand police under the Mayor maintain
order. Emperor Haile Selassie has reappeared in the city. He still beats
the tocsin of war, predicting Ethiopian resistance to the "last man."
In the shadow of the inevitable, British and Italian hostility relaxes.
The Italian press assumes the magnanimity of the victor, penning as-
surances that British interests will be respected.

Japan—Banquet Honors Emperor's Birthday

Tokyo—Since 660 B. C. there have been 123 rulers, descended one
from the other in an unbroken line, to reign over Japan. Yesterday Em-
peror Hirohito was 35 years old and Japan celebrated the occasion sol-
emnly. The Emperor was honored at a banquet of 700 in the Imperial
Palace. Martial display was significantly absent, mute witness to the
fact that Japan is still stabilizing itself after the February insurrection.
Chief stabilizer, perhaps, in that emergency was Emperor Hirohito,
whom the 100,000,000 rally around as the "son of heaven."

Senate Pares Costs In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Constitutional
officers on the State's pay roll are
watching with surprise the Senate's
paring down of their "expense al-
lowances" from the annual appro-
priations bill after taking a stand
against them on grounds they were
unconstitutional.

Amendments by Senator Purdy
of Jasper, sponsor of the movement to
eliminate \$1400 expense allotments
from the appropriations for the
offices of adjutant general and state
treasurer were adopted by oral vote.
Principal objections to the allow-
ances were that they tended to cir-
cumvent a constitutional provision
prohibiting increasing or decreasing
pay of officials during their term of
office. One dissenting member, Sena-
tor Hughes of Oconee, however,
served notice of motions to recon-
sider the action.

Jobless Crisis Laid To Federal Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

no serious outbreaks or riots any-
where.

Federal relief officials will not talk
about the various state relief crises,
nor even admit that they have any
responsibility in the matter. "Relief
is a state problem, and has been
ever since we stepped out last No-
vember," they say. At that time, after
a six-month preparatory period, the
Federal Government said to the
states, "We have put 3,500,000 em-
ployable needy persons to work on
federal jobs. It is up to you to pro-
vide for the other 1,500,000 persons
on relief."

State Quotas Fixed
Each state was given a job quota
above which, with few exceptions,
the Federal Government would not
could not go with its \$4,000,000,000
fund. This left to the states all
those declared "unemployable,"
those able-bodied who were not on
WPA projects because of quota re-
strictions and those applying for
relief since Nov. 1 who are not
eligible for WPA placement.

As it has turned out, the State's
job has been bigger than was origi-
nally anticipated for several rea-
sons.
Relief rolls have not declined
as business improved. The American
Federation of Labor has reported
"little or no progress" in re-
employment during the first quarter
of the year. While normal seasonal
gains in employment were recorded
in March, the federation still counts
12,184,000 persons in the army of
unemployed. The portion of this
army that found it necessary to ask

Club Leader



Mrs. Elbert W. Shirk
Chairman of the Department for
Junior Club Women, General Federa-
tion of Women's Clubs

for government support showed no
decrease this winter over last. One
contributing cause was the require-
ment laid down by federal officials
that no one should have a WPA job
who was not on relief.

States' Burden Increased
The states' burden has also been
increased by a sharp jump in relief
costs, since WPA went into effect.
A recent survey in New York City
showed federal, state and city tax-
payers are supporting about 25 per
cent more persons at a cost of about
50 per cent more than before WPA
went into effect.

The average payment on Works
Progress jobs for the country as a
whole is \$50.03 a month, compared
with \$23 paid under the FERA direct
relief plan and \$29.50 paid under the
former work relief program. This
difference in cost, has led to con-
siderable agitation in certain groups
for a return to the "dole," but new
deal officials believe that the added
cost is justified in view of the grave
social problem created by a "dole."

This increased cost of work relief
to which the states and local gov-
ernments must contribute in order
to get federal funds leaves them
less to spend in taking care of the
large group turned back to them by
the Federal Government. In many
cases states and counties have
found it necessary to give suppl-
mentary aid to the neediest group,
even though the head of the family
is employed on WPA work.

There is no official estimate of the
number of jobs not taken care of in
the 3,500,000 at work on federal
jobs. The United States conference
of mayors declared recently that
this group numbered at least 500,000
in the cities alone.

Special Sessions Called
Although few regular sessions of
state legislatures are scheduled this
year, a number of special sessions
have been called to deal with the
social workers term "the residual
load" of WPA. Some states find
themselves confronted with serious
legal, constitutional and fiscal obsta-
cles, similar to those leading to the
initiation of federal aid in 1933; on
the other hand, at FERA insistence,
many new state and local resources
for relief money have been opened
up in the last year or two.

The next major test of the ability
of states to assume the added bur-
den will come when the Pennsylv-
ania state legislature meets in spe-
cial session May 4, to consider a re-
quest for \$70,500,000 for relief. The
legislature had a fiery battle last
year over a much smaller appropri-
ation.

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offering marvelous values in
Spring and Summer merchan-
dise 20% to 40% less than
current prices.

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205 S. Salina Street

Federal Aid to Students Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

through experience was the topic
of the press luncheon yesterday at
which Mrs. J. Henry Highsmith,
chairman of the press division of
the federation, presided. Honor
guests included representatives of
prominent papers covering the con-
vention.

Officers Are Honored

Miss Lena Madess Phillips, rep-
resenting the Pictorial Review and
past president of Business and Pro-
fessional Women's Clubs, was guest
speaker at a dinner last night
honoring directors and state presi-
dents.

A leader," she said, "is one who
is strong and dependable and who
consecrates and re-consecrates her-
self again and again. She must lift
herself to a higher plane, and still
remain human and in touch with
the lowest of her membership."

Yesterday afternoon's session was
devoted to the departments of fine
arts, American homes and the ju-
nior department. Mrs. Roberts Camp-
bell Lawson, president of the federa-
tion; Mrs. Walter Seymour, Mrs. H.
S. Godfrey, Mrs. Norman H. Has-
tings and Mrs. E. W. Shirk, presid-
ing.

Penny Art Fund

Mrs. Frederick B. Hall, chairman
of the division of art, spoke on
"Windows of Beauty," telling the
far-reaching effect of the spread of
art work through the interest of
women's clubs and federal aid. Mrs.
Alvoni R. Allen, founder of the
Penny Art Fund, told of the progress
of the project whereby each mem-
ber gives a penny to her state art
chairman for the purchase of art
works, encouraging artists and
spreading appreciation of art.
Original works of art by famous
artists were awarded for most
meritorious art activities to the fol-
lowing states:

New Jersey, Illinois, Massachu-
setts, Connecticut, Vermont, Ken-
tucky, Texas, Iowa, Colorado, Min-
nesota, Arizona, Montana, Utah,
Arkansas.

Mrs. William J. Piggett, chair-
man of the division of music, told
of the importance of community
singing on all occasions. Mrs. J. H.
Munster, chairman of community
singing, spoke on "Why Sing."

Home Conferences

Mrs. Norman H. Hastings, Ros-
lindale, Mass., chairman of the
department of the American home,
made a plea for more home con-
ferences in which each member of
the family has opportunity to ex-
press opinions. Quoting Miss Sophia
Bliven, chairman of family finance
and insurance, she said, "Straight-
clear thinking about money usage
instead of muddle guess-work is
needed in every American home.
Economic security must begin with
the individual and family group."
Dr. Frank L. McVey, president of
the University of Kentucky, was the

principal speaker last evening at
"State Presidents' Night," assailing
the view that this country needs a
dictator, that democracy is a failure
and that the nation cannot go on as
it is, he said. "The persons who ad-
vocate such a viewpoint have for-
gotten our heritage; they overlook
that fact that it took one thousand
years to develop and establish firmly
the principles underlying parlia-
mentary government. To throw this
away for a dictator is to lose the
benefits that have been bought by
bloodshed and suffering through the
centuries.

Importance of Individual
"It seems to be forgotten that a
dictator takes away liberty, sets up
the state as the end and subordi-
nates man to its purposes as deter-
mined by him. The state should help
man, not enslave him. Democracy
recognizes the importance of the in-
dividual. It is the obligation of citi-
zens to protect democracy, to think
about it and work for it."

Mrs. William Brown, Steubenville,
Ohio, chairman of committee of
motion pictures, said at this morn-
ing's session: "It should be kept
firmly in mind that the screen is
not an artificial duplicate of the
living stage, but is a highly indi-
vidualized art form. The burden of
responsibility for selection of suit-
able pictures for children rests
squarely upon the parents. The fed-
eration is doing intensive work in
all states, installing audio-visual
equipment in public schools."
The "talking book for the blind,"
a new machine that reads books by
means of records which a blind per-
son can operate by a braille dial,
was introduced as one of the proj-
ects for the year of the junior de-
partment.

Get It at May's, It Pays

Vast buying resources plus the
rule to give you the utmost in
value make this slogan impor-
tant to your purse!

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in the South

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Brager
Eisenberg
Baltimore's Great
Thrifty Store
Entaw, Saratoga and Clay Sts.
Calvert 2222
Style
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Of triple-tested Swedish steel.
Guaranteed to give a smooth,
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guaranteed to give five good
shaves.
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CRYSTAL
CANDLE-
STICKS—\$3
a pair
Really lovely candle-
sticks, 10 1/2" high,
complete with bo-
bache and eight cut
prisms.
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for \$20 and \$25 Suits
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—of Charles Street—
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exciting
less
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shops are thrill-packed with desir-
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glamorous shops, Broadway's glitter-
ing theatres, the country's industrial
centers. (That convenience means the
saving of time and taxi fare!) And
when your day of sightseeing and
thrills is over, you'll be cheered by
your cheerful room at the Montclair.
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for an outside room with bath, shower, radio

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bath, circulating water and electric fan.

\$250 PER DAY
SINGLE

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HOTEL PARAMOUNT

46th Street, west of Broadway

Hull Advocates World Trade To U. S. Chamber

(Continued from Page 1)

also on the list. Strongest opposition has been generated by the one with Canada on the basis of which a Republican campaign against Rooseveltian tariff policy has been launched in the mid-western farm belt.

Sketching the international tension which prevails throughout the world today and the "rising danger of a new world catastrophe" which it carries, Mr. Hull blamed most of it on the breakdown of international trade declaring that "economic distress quickly translates itself into social instability and political unrest."

Sees Way to Ease Tensions

He said that "the past few months have witnessed a swift increase in international political tension," but that he was firmly convinced "that the world has at its disposal ample remedies for overcoming the troubles now so widespread. One of these remedies he presented to the assembled representatives of American business and industry as restoration of the world's economic welfare by a complementary program of domestic and foreign trade recovery."

He considered that the Administration's "constructive internal measures" have achieved "a substantial recovery in production, employment and prices." He then struck his keynote with the declaration that "our domestic recovery can be neither complete nor durable unless our surplus-producing branches of production succeeded in regaining at least a substantial portion of their lost foreign markets."

Must Break Trade Barriers

"Our needs are clear," he said. "We must induce foreign countries to mitigate the obstructions which they place in the way of our shipments to their markets, and we must free our export trade from disruptive discrimination directed against it."

He then launched into his main contention that this can be accomplished satisfactorily and constructively only by agreements embodying equality of treatment for all: that is, agreements carrying "most favored nation" clauses under which one party to an agreement accords to the other the most favorable tariff provisions granted to any other nation.

An alternative to the system of foreign trade advocated by George N. Peek, former administrator of AAA and later special adviser to the President on foreign trade who resigned when Mr. Hull's views finally prevailed within the Administration.

Little Hope Domestically
Another possibility mentioned by Mr. Hull is independent reduction of American tariffs, a device which has no substantial political support.

PERSONALITY Some people have it—others do not. Likewise with some hotels. There's a certain intangible quality about the modern Duane that makes it an overwhelming favorite with Monitor readers from all over the United States, Canada and Europe. If you instinctively surround yourself with the best, then you will like this hotel. It is the center of charming Murray Hill, between 5th Avenue's smart shops and exclusive Park Avenue.

Quiet, Early furnished rooms . . . \$30, \$35, \$40
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Time Foods
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GRISTEDEL

JOHN RUSKIN said: "There is hardly anything in the world that some man cannot make a little worse and sell a little cheaper, and the people who consider price only are this man's lawful prey."

Don't trifle with inferior quality food products. "Be Thrifty—Buy Quality"—at Gristede's.

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Asparagus Tips, Peas, Lima Beans, Carrots and String Beans



A salad of these fine quality vegetables is both nourishing and appetizing. Each can contains Lima and String Beans, Asparagus Tips, Carrots and Peas . . . enough for six generous helpings. For a truly delicious salad, simply place on lettuce and add your favorite dressing. The Gristede label is your assurance of finest quality.

GRISDALE BRAND
VEGETABLES No. 2
for SALAD can

23c

Leaders of Women Voters



Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin
Chairman of the Department of Living Costs, Who Urges New Laws to Safeguard the Consumer



Mrs. George B. Mangold
Chairman of the Department of Government and Child Welfare, Who Outlined League's Social Welfare Program

today and which he dismissed on the ground that it would "provide no assurance that our example would be followed by other nations."

Mr. Hull held that the bilateral method combined with the principle of equality "operates to drive down excessive tariff barriers throughout the world." "Moreover," he continued, "It affords us an opportunity to secure in each country the relaxation of restrictions with respect to those of our export commodities the sale of which in that country's markets is either of special importance to us or else has been particularly hard hit by recently established restrictions."

On Foreign Competition

Referring particularly to the doctrine of equality he said that American exporters can be sure of being able to meet foreign competition in a particular market only if most-favored-nation treatment is accorded. And, he pointed out, such advantage abroad unless they will extend it at home to those nations which grant it. He made it clear, however, that nations discriminating against the United States have not been permitted to share in advantages accorded to others under the new agreements.

The firm determination on the part of the Government of the United States to reassert the rule of equality of treatment has already gone far to slow down the world's recent drift toward the chaos of discrimination and special advantage," he went on, adding that "in such rehabilitation lies the greatest single hope that the world may still be spared the tragedy of another destructive upheaval."

Defends Secret Methods

Mr. Hull devoted three of the 11 pages of his speech to a defense of the secrecy employed in reaching the trade agreements holding that such procedure is essential whenever tariff revision is undertaken and that both political parties have almost invariably pursued this practice in Congress "in dealing with questions of this type."

Mr. Hoover, in his Fort Wayne (Ind.) speech of April 4, criticized the Roosevelt Administration because it had replaced the "public hearings" and "judicial form" of the tariff commission procedure by the secret determination of tariffs in back rooms without public hearings. He declared that "men are deprived of their livelihood by secret covenants secretly arrived at."

Sees Danger in Return

Mr. Hull held that it is "with Congress, therefore, rather than with us, that necessity of the executive session practice should be debated."

The Secretary of State concluded on a note of warning to his business audience that repeal of the Trade Agreement Act and automatic return to the Smoot-Hawley tariff and the "economic self-containment"

which it represented" would involve "a steadily increasing aggravation of regulation and regimentation in our economic life."

"Yet," he held, "some of those who voice loudest their opposition to regimentation in general demand, at this time, a commercial policy that would inevitably lead to such regimentation, and to a permanently increasing dose as well."

Denies Labor Exploitation

Following the morning session yesterday with its emphasis on taxes, the chamber program provided a significant new departure in a round table discussion on industrial relations. At it the industrial sector of the organization by implication presented its defense to the charges of labor exploitation and maltreatment of labor recently dramatized by hearings before the La Follette subcommittee of the Senate Education and Labor Committee.

It was the first time that such pretense has been given to the subject and the trend of the discussion indicated the extent to which industry has been aroused by the protracted attack emanating from labor sources and pressed by liberal and New Deal legislators.

Two Reactions Develop

Two general reactions developed. First a denial that conditions even remotely approximate those which have been alleged, and insistence that the New Deal remedies provided in Section 7(a) of NRA and in the new National Labor Relations Act merely aggravate the situation. Second, in a disposal to recognize a fundamental failure on the part of management to appreciate the human problem involved and the necessity of a radical change in industry's attitude toward labor if the corporation system is to survive.

Sterling Morton, secretary and director of the Morton Salt Company, presented industry's complaint against the legislative remedies declaring the "efforts to foster collective bargaining have now become a mere cloak to cover forced enrollment in national unions," and insisting that "the majority of employees would surely vote against collective bargaining" if an "honest, impartial poll" were possible.

Many Hurt by Fly-by-Nights

"Generally speaking," Mr. Morton said, "the offenders are of the 'fly-by-night' type, whose only ambition is for quick profits. Why base legislation on the misdeeds of these small minorities? . . . Is it justice to penalize all because of the evil practices of a few?"

Alexander Thomson, chairman, Champion Paper & Fibre Company, told his audience that all the comforts, relaxations, protections and social advantages which so-called modern plants make available to their workers are worth little or nothing unless the management considers "the things of the spirit as well as of the purse."

He declared that "the full output of a manufacturing plant cannot be obtained with discontented, demoralized or bewildered workers."

Personal Interest Paramount

"It is more important than installing cafeterias, medical service, or basketball games, etc., to engender in the minds of employees that they themselves have an interest in the plant they have invested themselves in; their stake in it represents all they have, while that of the stockholder or the managers may be only a small proportion of their means."

"This fact is commonly overlooked and, in my opinion, is the fault of the management. The worker should feel that his job is not only a means of subsistence, but a mode of life, a satisfactory present, and, according to ability, a secure and happy future."

To aid in achieving this changed atmosphere for labor Mr. Thomson suggested more continuity of employment, both for employees and for managers; more sympathetic methods in employment selection; elimination of any influence by foremen on selection of labor; a careful placing of men according to their abilities, and most important of all, constant study of the mental attitude of the men to avoid unnecessary antagonism and friction.

Mr. Thomson considered existing conditions a challenge to the corporate system of manufacturing, declaring that "the next few years will determine whether the corporation idea has proved a success, and will endure."

British Columbia Gets New Lieutenant Governor

OTTAWA, April 30 (AP)—Appointment of Eric Hamber as Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia is announced by Prime Minister Mackenzie King. The appointment will date from May 1.

J. W. Fordham Johnson, Lieutenant Governor Since Aug. 1, 1931, requested to be relieved before the expiration of his five-year term, because of ill health.

Equal Rights Bill Draws Opposition Of Women Voters

(Continued from Page 1)

terpreting this co-ordination as federal centralization of taxing power.

The consumer came in for his share of consideration. As Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin brought out, the consumer cannot see through the tin of a can to see if the peaches are what he desires and it was felt that the Federal Government should set up such research facilities as were necessary to establish standards for all the goods purchased by the consumer. The league will demand adequate food, drug and cosmetic laws, quality standards and labeling for consumer goods and strengthening of public agencies dealing with consumers' interests.

Merit System

Without debate the league unanimously agreed to continue its fight for qualified personnel in government service. It was emphasized that this body which is a political organization was not taking down its nonpartisan standards by making this apply to elected officials. No steps shall be taken to recommend any candidates for office, it was said. Information about candidates given out by the league will continue to be based on how they stand on issues.

The issue in this case is defeat of the spoils system. The league also decided to call for reorganization of government to promote efficient administration.

While deciding to continue its efforts to obtain child labor legislation including the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, the league called for immediate action from all states that have not acted upon the latter measure. It called, further, for co-ordinated state and local organization for public health and for public welfare.

Social Security

Mrs. George B. Mangold, chairman of the department of government and child welfare of the league, emphasized that the states where such co-ordination in public welfare has not been attained and where the merit system has not been brought into it must act at once to benefit from the Social Security Act. Frank Bane, executive director of the Social Security Board, addressing the league, said: "The problem of administering the Social Security Act is going to be largely one of recruiting competent, qualified personnel and is definitely a state problem."

He pointed out that old-age assistance, unemployment compensation, aid to dependent children and aid to the blind are directly administered by the states with the help of federal grants but that the personnel to do this job is selected by the states. It would be well, he said, wherever possible, to have this work in the states fitted into regular working departments.

Charles P. Taft 2d, speaking on reorganization of governments, pointed to the need for regionalizing the administration of various governmental services to avoid duplication, confusion and inefficiency in metropolitan areas. As a warning against defeat in this work he said, "The strong feeling of local independence among outlying communities must be recognized as a factor, studied with care and fully protected in every scheme of metropolitan government."

Roosevelt Endorsed By Hosiery Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, April 30—President Roosevelt was endorsed for reelection by the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, at a closed session here recently. The vote was 113 to 43.

It was the first time that the federation ever had endorsed a major party candidate, although four years ago it supported the Socialist candidate, Norman Thomas. Following the meeting Emil Rieve, president of the federation, is reported to have resigned from the Socialist Party.

More Taxes Found Necessary by Morgenthau

those voted by the House yesterday Mr. Morgenthau pointed out that the full returns from the proposed new corporation income tax would not be available for a number of years.

The Treasury's estimate of the first year's return of this tax was given today for the first time. In the fiscal year 1937, he said, only \$310,000,000 was likely, of the total of \$623,000,000 expected to be raised ultimately each year under the new tax.

The discrepancy between the President's requests and the House tax bill was pointed out by the Secretary.

Pleads for Processing Taxes

"It is to be noted," he said, "that the bill as passed by the House of Representatives, while failing, according to our estimates, to raise temporary revenues for a three-year period in the full amount sought by the President, utilizes but two of his three suggestions. The third was for the enactment of processing taxes on a broader base, but with lower rates than were in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. I call this potential source of additional revenue to your attention again."

A minute later Mr. Morgenthau emphasized the subject again, urging "most serious consideration" to the matter of the temporary deficiency between the Treasury needs and the House measure.

Burden on Stockholder

The bulk of the Secretary's testimony was devoted to a defense of the new corporation income tax schedules, which, he declared, carried out the "principle of taxation according to ability to pay." The country, he declared had "departed most seriously" from this theory.

He continued in part: "Where a corporation makes approximately full distribution of its current earnings, the stockholder under present law first bears the burden of three different corporation taxes—the capital stock tax, the excess profits tax and the corporate income tax; second, he is required to pay surtaxes on the dividends paid to him."

"This stockholder thus pays what is in effect a normal tax of about 15 to 16 per cent as compared to a normal tax of 4 per cent paid by the individual who derives his income from other sources."

"On the other hand, the present law permits stockholders of large incomes to avoid the payment of surtaxes which may run to rates as high as 75 per cent on their share of corporate earnings which are not distributed as dividends."

See Billion Tax Gain

"What are the dimensions of tax avoidance with which we are dealing?"

He asked. "The dimensions of tax avoidance with which we are dealing?"

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ing? A few simple figures tell the story. It has been estimated by the Treasury Department that under the present tax law the income tax liability of corporations on the basis of 1936 earnings would approximate \$964,000,000.

"The department has also estimated that under the present law more than \$4,500,000,000 of corporation income in the calendar year 1936 will be withheld from stockholders and that if this income were fully distributed to the individual owners of the stock represented in these corporations, the resultant yield in additional individual income taxes would be about \$1,300,000,000.

Goal Is Claimed Just

"With tax avoidance occurring on the scale indicated by the figures I have cited, I do not see how any increase in individual income tax rates or other general and continuing taxation could be justified until this leak in our tax system is stopped."

"Whatever may be the debatable considerations that may enter into the preparation of particular schedules, it will be well to bear in mind at all times that this is purely and simply a proposal to put all taxes on business profits essentially on the same equitable basis; to give no advantages and to impose no penalties upon corporation stockholders that are not given to and imposed upon the individual taxpayer who alone or as a partner derives his income from business profits."

"In closing, let me say this. I sincerely hope that this committee will report to the Senate a bill giving effect as fully as possible, to the President's recommendations of the amount of additional revenue needed to supply the deficiencies created since the budget message of Jan. 3."

Answering questions, Mr. Morgenthau said there would be a decreasing deficit each year were it not for the bonus payments of some \$2,237,000,000.

He said the 1936 deficit was estimated at a total of \$5,966,000,000 and the 1937 deficit at \$2,675,000,000.

Guy T. Helvering, commissioner of internal revenue, followed Mr. Morgenthau on the stand.

Alaska in Pictures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Although Alaska has had daily newspapers for several decades, it was not until March that a picture-engraving plant reached Alaska. Installed by a Ketchikan photographer, the plant turned out its first pictures for the Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle, which heralded them as the first spot news local pictures ever published in Alaska.

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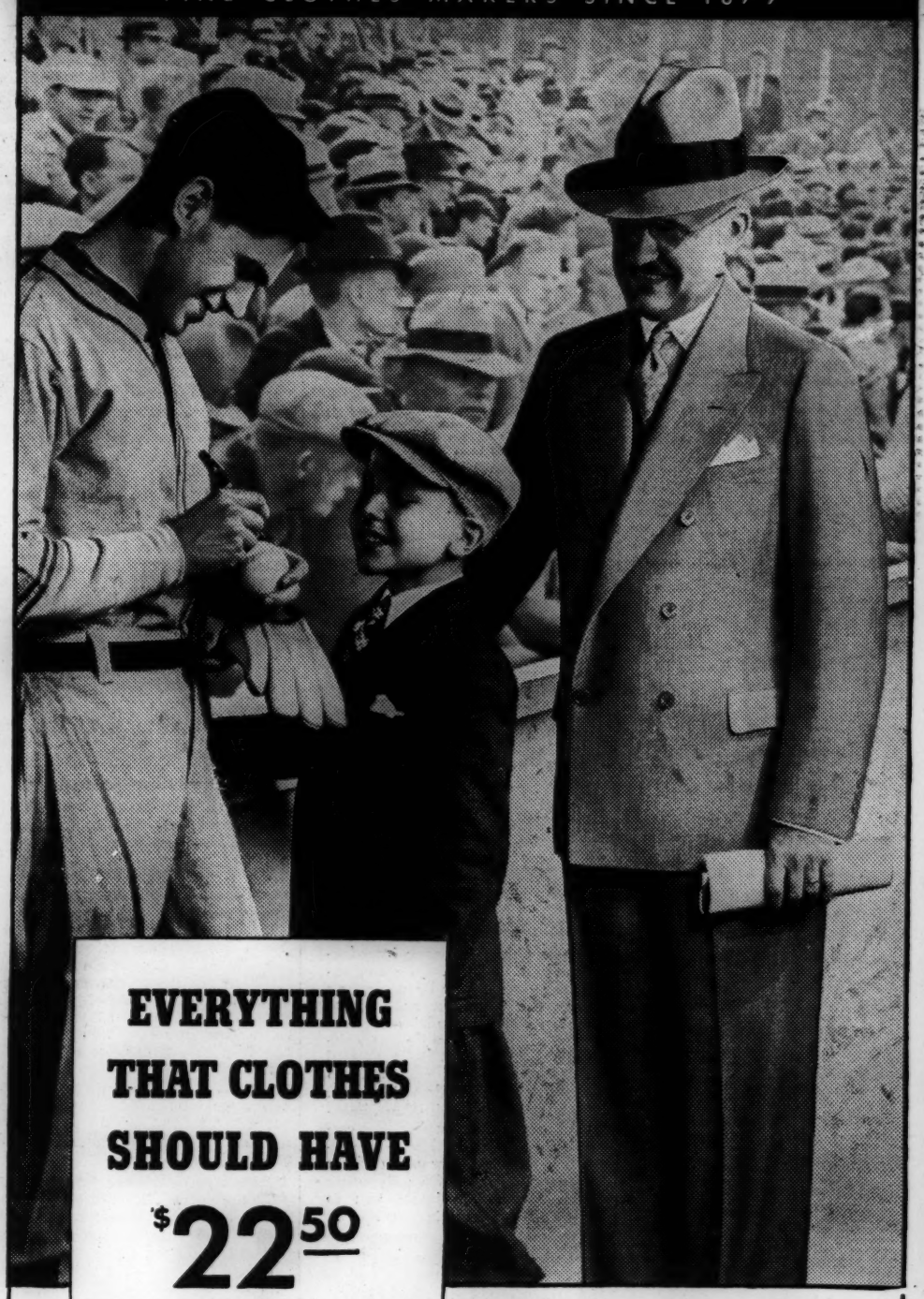
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Congress Weighs Bill to Make Mt. Olympus a National Park

Conservation leaders back plan while Pacific Coast lumber interests voice opposition—Disposition of large area of virgin Douglas Fir, some of it 1000 years old, debated by rival federal agencies.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, April 30—Establishment of Mount Olympus National Park in the State of Washington was urged by conservationists and opposed by lumbermen who traveled across the country to attend hearings on the Wallgren bill before the House Public Lands Committee this week.

As a result of the testimony, the committee is apparently disposed to authorize transformation of the Olympic national monument into a national park, but the question of enlarged boundaries is still to be settled.

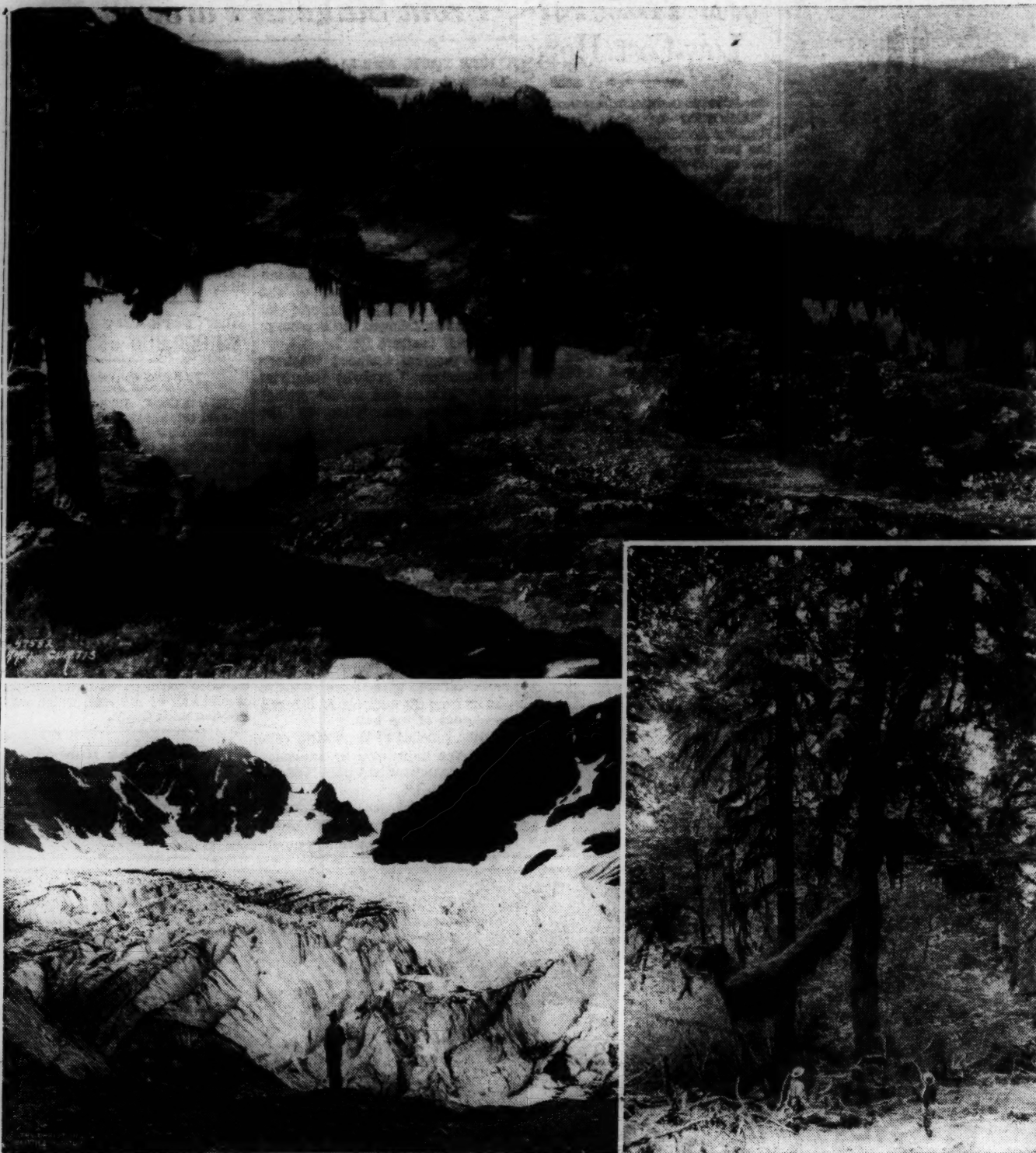
National Park Service officials are advocating inclusion in the park of a large area of virgin Douglas fir, a species now fast disappearing on the Olympic peninsula. On the other hand, another government agency, the United States Forest Service, is favoring the use of the timber commercially on a sustained-yield basis, with only a small tract left untouched to show visitors to the park what the virgin forests were like.

Compromise Expected
The committee is expected to draw a boundary that will represent a compromise between the two points of view.

The trees in question are as much as 1000 years old, 300 feet high and 14 feet in diameter. Approximately 5,500,000 board feet of lumber are included in the park area as defined in the bill sponsored by Representative Monrad C. Wallgren (D) of Washington. If they are forever forbidden to log this valuable timber, the lumbermen argue that this section of the Pacific Northwest will suffer industrially. Forest industries must be expanded rather than curtailed if the huge bloc of electric power to be generated at Bonneville and Grand Coulee is to be profitably used, they say.

Rail and Lumber Interests
Opponents of the park are led by lumber companies and by owners of the Port Angeles and Western Railroad whose business would be damaged. This railroad was built by the Government during the war when President Wilson authorized lumber companies to go into the national monument area to get spruce for the manufacture of airplanes.

Backers of the park hold that there is enough timber outside the proposed park area to keep a profitable pulp industry busy in the manufacture of rayon, cellophane and newsprint. The adjacent communities, according to evidence placed before the committee, are sharply divided on the project. Those who favor it express the view that the loss of revenue from the lumber



Courtesy of National Park Service
Seven Lakes Basin in Soleduck Park, With the Soleduck Valley in the Distance, Is Portrayed in the Upper Picture. Lower Left—The Famous Blue Glacier. Lower Right—Moss-Covered Maples Along the Hoh River Trail

would be more than offset by the tourist trade to be attracted to a national park. Those who oppose it contend that the section is already adequately served in a recreational way by Mt. Rainier National Park.

The Mt. Olympus area has been approved as of national park caliber by the National Park Service and national conservation groups. It passed the test because of its jungle-like growth of big trees, its rugged mountains, its blue glacier—the only one in the United States, and its record-size elk species.

Frogs Leave Lake

NEWPORT, Vt., April 30 (P)—Thousands of frogs, impelled by some urge, quitted Lake Memphremagog during the night. Streets near the lake were covered with the amphibians.

Patman-Robinson Chain-Store Bill Debated in Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, April 30—The ubiquitous red-fronted chain store that has made its entrance up and down Main Street in America, shoulder by shoulder with the old-fashioned purveyors of "general merchandise," is the principal object of attention in the Patman-Robinson measure, under debate in the Senate.

The national council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at Coral Gables, Fla., charged April 28 the bill would cost the consumer \$150,000,000 in increased food costs annually.

No such increase in costs as this is involved in the amended bill now before the Senate, declared conciliatory Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky in explaining his measure.

"The cost to consumers, it is said, will be increased," explained Mr. Logan. "In some instances, perhaps it may be, to be perfectly fair about it, but not much."

The chain store, with its efficiency, its mass buying and greater capital, can frequently undercut the old stand-bys of Main Street, said Senator Logan, which have been handed down from father to son. Where such cut prices are legitimate they will be retained, he added, pointing out that it would be unwise for Congress to stand in the way of progress. However, many illegitimate rebates have developed, contrary to the purpose of the Clayton Act, originally enacted to prevent price-fixing, and the new measure would attempt to eliminate them.

Greatly Different
Mr. Logan said the Robinson bill in the Senate is now greatly different from the amended Patman bill in the House, and it was to the first measure that he addressed his remarks.

"If we can enact a law that will give to the independent, the retail merchant, equal treatment with the large purchasers, he will be enabled to reduce his price to the consumers," he said. "It appears to me that the reason is that perhaps 80 per cent of the consuming public would be benefited and 20 per cent probably hurt a little, but I do not know that to be true."

It was better for even "a large increase in prices" to occur than to have monopoly control of shops and goods, he added.

Three Objectives
The pending Robinson bill has three major objectives:

1. Abolishes brokerage practices whereby hidden rebates go to sellers.
2. Abolishes hidden rebates through advertising allowances.
3. Changes and increases possible damages for unfair trade practices.

Mr. Logan denied that the Senate bill is an "anti-chain store bill" or that it would injure co-operatives. The bill does not prohibit quantity discounts, he said.

School Envisaged As True Democracy By Ohio Educator
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Ore., April 30—School should be the environment where democracy not only is taught but lived, where co-operation, self-reliance and social responsibility are found, Dr. Boyd Bode, from Ohio State University, commented before a recent Portland regional conference of the Progressive Education Association.

Sponsored jointly by the Portland public schools and Reed College, the conference was addressed by speakers nationally known in the field of education.

Dr. Bode gave three possible conceptions of democracy, all existing:

1. The conception held by the Liberty League which believes in the freedom of the individual to use his property in any way he sees fit.
2. The conception of Socialism which believes in sufficient leisure and income for everyone to do the thing his heart desires.
3. The conception that an ideal democracy is in a community life where people live, develop and grow in common purposes.

The narrow concept by which teachers formerly determined whether a child was bright or dull has been broadened in an encouraging manner, Dr. George D. Stoddard, renowned for his experiments in child psychology carried on at the University of Iowa, told the conference.

Colorado Recalls Troops From New Mexico Line
DENVER, Colo., April 30 (P)—Gov. Ed C. Johnson revoked his declaration of martial law along the Colorado-New Mexico boundary yesterday and ordered the Colorado National Guard troops recalled.

The Governor proclaimed martial law April 18 and sent guardsmen to patrol the 360-mile-long southern border to halt the entry of beet field workers from New Mexico. In his martial law proclamation the Governor said he took the action to halt a "threatened invasion of alien and indigent workers."

Duke Heiress Becomes Duke Co-ed for Day
DURHAM, N. C., April 30 (P)—Mrs. James H. Cromwell of New York, the former Doris Duke and one of the world's wealthiest women, played co-ed last week to observe campus life at Duke University, it was revealed yesterday.

Dressed about like the average co-ed, hatless and wearing dark glasses, Mrs. Cromwell went about the campus for two days and escaped recognition as the daughter of the university's benefactor, the late J. B. Duke.

Egypt's Cabinet Takes Reins Pending Parliament Elections

CAIRO, April 30 (P)—The present Egyptian Cabinet, under the advice of legal experts, has decided to exercise the royal and executive powers vacated by the passing of the late King Fuad, until after Saturday's election of a new Parliament.

The late King's instructions for formation of a Regency Council, to guide the rule of the 16-year-old monarch for two years, will be submitted to the Parliament, it is stated. Thousands of troops lined the streets of Cairo today to honor the remains of King Fuad I of Egypt, which were borne on a gun carriage draped with the Egyptian national flag, to his last resting place.

Premier Ali Pasha Maher represented Egypt's youthful new monarch, the 16-year-old Farouk, in the military procession drawn up to conduct the remains from the Abdin Palace to a tomb prepared in the Royal Mosque at Al-Rifay.

LONDON, April 30 (P)—Farouk, new King of Egypt, left for Cairo today.

The 16-year-old monarch, who succeeds his late father, King Fuad, was bade farewell by the Duke of Kent, representing King Edward, and by Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary.

Farouk has been attending school in England.

Egypt's Press Grows As Literacy Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAIRO—With the increase in literacy among the humbler people of Egypt, the press here is growing rapidly both in size and importance.

There are now circulated in Egypt 105 European journals and 358 other newspapers, daily and otherwise. Of the latter, 284 circulate in Cairo alone.

These facts were revealed in a lecture on Egypt's press given by Dr. Amis Boktor in the American University here.

Dr. Boktor stressed the incalculable influence of the Egyptian press, principally because the public reads little else, Arabic books being neglected and practically unsalable. He considers the daily newspapers compare very favorably with those of Europe and America. Allowing for their characteristic of "vitriolic vituperation," which few readers take very seriously, he said, they avoid sensational and crime news to a marked extent and contain a mass of educational material which is quite remarkable in any country, especially an Oriental one. Many papers have most talented writers and are very ably edited.

Tracing the history of modern journalism in Egypt from the efforts of Mohammed Ali (1805-48) to combat foreign influence, Dr. Boktor showed how the newspapers of the latter half of the nineteenth and of the opening years of the twentieth centuries carried as their main theme their hostility to the British. Extreme Nationalism did not, however, begin to become a public consciousness until Mustafa Kemal with his French education launched his campaign with "Al Nawa" in 1906, thereby developing a style of popular journalism which has had a lasting influence on most of the subsequent newspaper ventures.

The motive of this type of journalism, Dr. Boktor explained, is to play on mob psychology with a view to assuring ready sales by "ruthless at-

tacks and libels against any group or party that seems unfriendly at the time, whether this group is the British Government, the Egyptian Government, or an opposition political party." Its style was largely moulded to more modern standards by Saad Zaghloul and his followers during the war, so that at the present time it far transcends that of newspapers of other Arabic-speaking countries (with the exception perhaps of Palestine) which retain a more classical standard and a language which is becoming almost unintelligible to the modernized Egyptian.

Canadian Grain Shipped to Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTREAL—For the first time in over two years a full cargo of grain has gone out from this port for Italy. The British tramp steamer Seven Seas Sun sailed for Italy with 151,600 bushels of grain.

The general impression persists that Canada and Italy are not trading with each other. This is not so. Only those commodities affected by sanctions are not moving.

At the same time the Canada-Mediterranean freighter Inger, sailed from Montreal for Mediterranean ports, and will call at Genoa. Later the Cape Lena, and Cape Olmo, will carry grain from Montreal to Italy.

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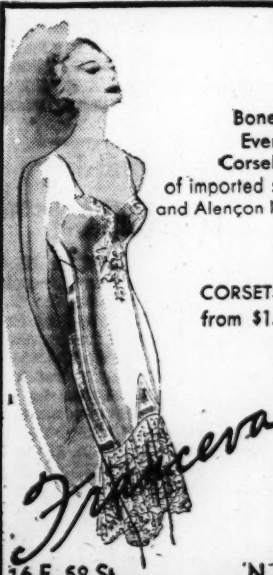
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Italy Linked to 'Sink League' Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

by following the example set by Ecuador, Peru and Chile, and to England by close historical and economic ties. They feel, therefore, that association with the League has maneuvered them into a false position—that while they wish to be friends and trade with all European countries they are being forced into the sacrifice of one or more connections. The governments refuse to make any official declarations on the subject except that "League obligations will be respected, subject to reservations already voiced, so long as we are League members."

It is a curious fact that Argentina, which possesses the most influential Italian community, has so far been the most loyal of all South American members of the League. This may be attributed to the lead given by Foreign Minister Carlos Saavedra Lamas and to the Argentine policy of active support of international obligations. Argentina could never reconcile non-enforcement of sanctions with her aspirations to be a world and not merely a South American power. There is plenty of evidence that the Buenos Aires Government, however distasteful the policy may be, is honestly attempting to enforce the sanctions decreed by Geneva against Italian trade. There is reason to doubt whether other South American states are as zealous in performing this obligation.

American "League"
Another explanation of the wavering sanctions front against Italy is to be seen in the tempting alternative to the Geneva organization—an American League of Nations whose creation is being strongly urged by varied South American interests. The chief purpose of this, they believe, would be to stimulate the vertical lines of commerce and communication between North and South America. This explanation brings one to the second question affecting South American faith in the League of Nations.

Whether or no these countries decide to remain members of the Geneva organization must eventually depend on the will of the people, and in order that this should be exercised aright, it is necessary that the public should be accurately informed with respect to the benefits obtained and obligations incurred by such membership. Latin American members associated themselves with the League not because they were pro-Ally or pro-German but because the best elements among them shared in the new hope that by pooling aspirations for international peace they would be helping humanity to enter a new era of constructive enlightenment.

"Yankee Imperialism"
However harsh it may seem, it is best to admit also that some of the Latins, fearful of "Yankee imperialism" and "dollar diplomacy," which were factors to be reckoned with in those days, saw the League as a useful counterweight, say, to the Monroe Doctrine. These ghosts have since been laid. The policy of the "Good Neighbor" is paramount today and every South American country accepts its sincerity.

On the other hand, the attitude of the South American members of the League has been subject to European criticism. There has been, it is alleged, a greater readiness to sign agreements than to ratify them. Latin America is held to have accepted all the benefits accruing from international association and shirked the obligations. Latin America retorts, with a touch of sarcasm, that it looks for benefits more tangible than an overabundant supply of reading matter. It points out that Geneva has failed fully to appreciate the difference between the psychology and material conditions of the working classes in Europe and those of the emergent populations of the New World.

Dissatisfaction Grows
But, as was pointed out in the case of sanctions, the decisive line of cleavage has been determined by the adverse commercial reactions, resulting from the obligations of political character imposed by League membership. "Pertinax," the well-known French journalist, recognized recently that the position of South America was becoming daily more difficult at Geneva. And here in South America it is impossible for the student of foreign relations to read the daily stream of newspaper and magazine articles without becoming convinced that public opinion is being prepared for some kind of withdrawal from Geneva.

German violations of the Versailles treaty call forth League condemnation with which Latin American members must be associated. Germany lodges a protest, and the result is that traditional good relations with that country, which for most of them remained intact during the World War, are disturbed. Sanctions against that country over the reoccupation or reformation of the Rhineland can be definitely ruled out, so far as South America is concerned.

Change in Policy
El Mercurio, dory of the South American daily press which up till now has been the champion of New World support for the League, has changed its policy. A complete volte face was seen in an editorial advocating a revision of Chile's attitude because the League had not fulfilled expectations and threatened to create international complications for South American countries. The newspaper's changed opinions caused a sensation in the diplomatic world. Hitherto only minority organs had advocated withdrawal from Geneva.

El Mercurio's editorial followed rumored diplomatic "difficulties" with France because Chile had abstained from voting in the League Council session which censured German reoccupation of the Rhineland and also because her representative was alleged to have been a "chief supporter" of German in the controversy. El Mercurio charged that League machinery was being manipulated for the benefit of a few European powers and it was becoming increasingly perilous for South America to be associated with League policies. Its changed opinions are interesting, especially as its proprietor, Don Agustín Edwards, was first President of the League.

Move for Withdrawal
It is announced that the Radical Party is preparing a bill for Congress advocating Chilean withdrawal from Geneva. The Radicals are supported by influential parliamentarians of the Right and Left and it is conceivable that they may force adoption of their bill in face of governmental resistance. The administration has not declared its attitude which so far has been restricted to the bald statement that "international obligations must be respected." On other issues it has combatted the claim of Congress to dictate foreign policy, though it is doubted whether there would be effective resistance to any definitely national clamor for withdrawal from the League.

Protagonists of withdrawal argue that the national economic fabric will not resist the losses imposed by European quarrels. Lost friendship is lost trade, they claim, and since the New Year, as a result of exclusively European feuds, Chile has al-

most lost the friendship of four nations—Italy, Germany, France and England. It is not worth the annual subscription of U. S. \$85,000, according to the newspaper El Imparcial.

Economic Friendship
The moral is drawn in Chile and elsewhere that the conference which is to meet at the invitation of President Roosevelt will probably deepen the gulf between the New World and Europe, or, it is argued, if the countries of South America come to a better understanding among themselves and with the United States, they will lose interest in the League of Nations. The gain may be greater than that, it is thought, for friendship with the Old World will be maintained on a purely economic plane, free from political complications, and South America will be able to accept the friendly co-operation of all and each of the European states.

If withdrawal should become a fact, all South Americans admit, however, that it would be advisable to continue co-operation with League or any other international machinery devised for labor, social welfare and scientific purposes. But politics would be taboed.

Sanctions Generally Find Wide Support in South America
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SANTIAGO, Chile—A number of news items, gleaned from Argentina and Chile, will serve to show how government and public opinion has reacted to the latest developments at Geneva regarding the policy of sanctions against Italy for her aggression in Africa.

The majority of South American countries have quietly accepted their obligations under the League pact. Brazil, detached from the organization, has a free hand, but despite the latest communication to Geneva reveals that she is not anxious to disturb a genuine peace program.

Dr. Saavedra Lamas's message to the League defines Argentina's position. This is to be the effect that Argentina will apply the financial sanctions and the embargo on shipments of key products, but cannot enforce a boycott of Italian goods without the passage of a congressional law.

Italy Seeks Reciprocity
It is a coincidence that, while discussions proceed regarding sanctions and Argentina generally are irritated by Signor Mussolini's policy, an Italian commercial mission, headed by Alberto Asquini, has arrived to promote a reciprocity agreement. The mission is especially interested in facilitating the remittance of Italian emigrant funds from the New World.

The Argentine Press Club had to take action against what is termed a "Fascist insult to Argentina." For several days past Il Mattino d'Italia, the local Fascist organ, has been exhibiting a map of the world with the British Empire marked in red. The map shows Argentina similarly marked, thereby implying that it is a British colony. The Press Club presented a note to the Minister of the Interior requesting that steps be taken to repress the insult to Argentina's sovereignty.

Fascists Promote Boycott
Italian Fascist organizations have been reported active in promoting, an anti-British boycott in Argentina, but British interests remain unimpressed, confident that there will be no perceptible reflection in trade returns. It is pointed out that the majority of Italian residents are of the lower laboring type, whose fervor it would be difficult to stimulate and whose quality purchasing power is negligible.

The Chilean Labor Federation has organized a demonstration at the Municipal Theater, Santiago, in honor of Great Britain, to pay tribute to the latter's "persistent endeavors to support weaker nations, maintain respect for international rights and serve the cause of world peace."

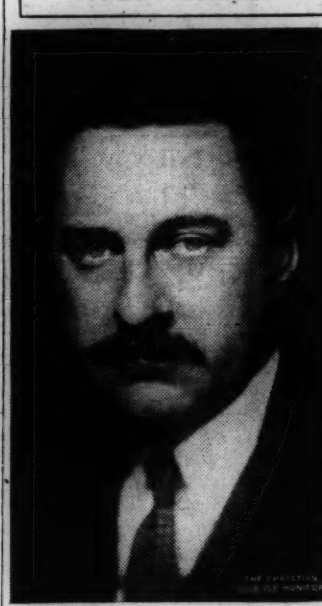
Wendel Kidnaping Suspect Arraigned

TRENTON, N. J., April 30 (AP)—Assistant District Attorney Francis Madden of Queens County, N. Y., announced today the arrest of Sol Marcus, 33, of Trenton, in connection with the Paul H. Wendel case. Mr. Madden said Marcus was arrested on a fugitive warrant as an accessory to the Wendel kidnaping. Marcus was held without bail by Police Judge Andrew Duch. He was transferred to the Mercer County jail after the arraignment. Lieut. James Di Louie of the Trenton police, who accompanied two Brooklyn detectives in making the arrest, said Marcus delivered money "from someone in New Jersey" to those charged in Brooklyn, N. Y., with kidnaping Wendel. The kidnaping delayed Bruno Richard Hauptmann's execution for the Lindbergh baby kidnaping three days.

Old Buildings Abound On Manhattan Island

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, April 30—Three fourths of the dwellings on Manhattan Island are 35 years old or more, the Committee on City Planning announced April 28. Ancient housing, the committee found during a study of residential facilities in New York City, dominates the areas of highest population density. Only seven tenths of 1 per cent of Manhattan housing, by area, is less than 10 years old, the report says. Practically all of the newer houses are in Queens, The Bronx and Richmond. Brooklyn vies with Manhattan for the position of having the oldest assortment of housing.

Trade President



Winthrop W. Aldrich
To Head Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York

Aldrich to Head New York Chamber

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, April 30—Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, has been nominated for president of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. It was announced today. Nomination is equivalent to election. He will succeed Thomas I. Parkinson, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

When elected at the annual meeting on May 7, Mr. Aldrich will have become the forty-fifth president of the organization, which was founded in 1788 and is the oldest association of its kind in the United States.

Canada Awards \$500 Prize For Low-Cost Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—In the Dominion Housing Act design competition for the best low-priced home, W. Ralston of this city won first place with his design, and a cash award of \$500, while the second prize of \$200 went to H. Greensides, also of Toronto. It was recently announced. The chief aim of the contest was to encourage architects in the design of low-priced houses for the average home-owner which may be built at low cost and financed under the Dominion Housing Act plans.

The prize-winning design calls for a house with three bedrooms, living room, dining room and kitchen, at a total cost of approximately \$3500. Possibly the most important change in planning from the older type of house, in the opinion of Eric Arthur, professor of architectural design at the University of Toronto, and one of the judges, was the linking up of the dining room with the living room without separating partitions. Many of the 556 who submitted designs in the Dominion-wide contest showed real ingenuity in their plans, he intimated.

Cuban Senate Demands Inquiry Into Slayings

HAVANA, April 30 (AP)—The Cuban Senate approved unanimously today a resolution asking the executive powers to intervene to eliminate "mysterious acts of blood occurring recently." The action, taken after a late night session, followed the deaths of Octavio Segile, and Augustin Martinez Dominguez in a burning automobile, and other recent unsolved slayings. The resolution asked that "penal sanctions be applied to all those who are proved responsible."

Flashlight Drives Toscanini From Stage at Farewell Scene

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Arturo Toscanini, orchestra conductor of international fame, conducted his farewell concert in the United States before an audience that filled Carnegie Hall last night.

Beethoven and Wagner were the composers represented on this benefit program for the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society Orchestra.

Jascha Heifetz, the violinist, shared with Mr. Toscanini the applause in a presentation of the Beethoven D major concerto for violin, which followed the Beethoven "Leonore" overture No. 1. The program included Wagner's "Meistersinger," prelude, "Siegfried Idyll," "Tristan and Isolde" prelude and finale, and "Ride of the Valkyrs."

The expected ovation that was to voice America's farewell to the renowned conductor was cut short at the end of the concert.

An exploding flashlight bulb in a photographer's hand caused a glare that confused Mr. Toscanini as he turned to the standing audience. He hurried from the stage and declined again to venture forth.

Maurice von Praag, personnel manager of the orchestra, came out and announced that the Maestro had been "blinded" by the quick flash. There were some derisive shouts from the audience as it began to file out of the hall.

Later, officials of the society corrected the impression by announcing the conductor had been "temporarily blinded."

Mr. Toscanini went to his dressing room, where the society's board of directors and the women's auxil-

iary board presented him with a silver service of tankards and a flagon, and a rare Beethoven letter. From there he left for his hotel and for a gathering attended by the members of the orchestra.

Mr. Toscanini sails Saturday for Paris, to direct two concerts. After that he will go to Italy to rest. He will conduct performances in the music festival at Salzburg, Austria, and next fall it is said that he will direct a group of political exiles who have formed an orchestra in Palestine.

New York City Redeems \$5,000,000 of Tax Notes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30—Payment of real estate taxes at a record rate enabled New York City to redeem \$5,000,000 in tax anticipation notes today, leaving only \$15,000,000 of a \$70,000,000 issue outstanding, according to an announcement made by Frank J. Taylor, comptroller. The notes are not due until June 30, but substantial savings in interest have been possible through advance payment, Mr. Taylor said.

With five days remaining for payment of taxes before penalties are assessed, the city treasury had collected \$90,579,689 Friday, or nearly \$20,000,000 more than was received last year at this time, he added. Of this amount, \$28,936,542 represented advance payment of taxes for the second half of the year, which were not due until Oct. 1.

Jersey Bank Robbed
BOGOTA, N. J., April 30 (AP)—Five gunmen entered the Bogota National Bank after noon today, held up several employees and customers, and escaped with between \$18,000 and \$20,000.

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will find the Monitor advertised hotels helpful in planning vacations and business trips.

How's your WANDERLUST this year?



These are the days that bring out the gypsy in us. But half the fun, whether by land or sea, is planning travel clothes. May Delineator, in a fashion-wise double spread (the illustrations above are from one of the pages) advises you expertly... showing you a smart variety of fashions which you can make yourself with the aid of Butterick Patterns. Other fashion articles featuring Butterick Patterns in the May Delineator include: "Country Life Begins in May"... "Your Costume Plot" by ex-Hollywood designer David Cox... "Fabrics for Every Type of Summer Fashion"... "Everything You Need from Friday to Monday"... "Delineator Designs for Difficult Figures"...

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Cleveland Here Tomorrow—Kansas Grid Team May Come to Boston—State Golf

Indians Meet Red Sox Twice In Hub Debut

By Edwin Rumill

The Red Sox face one of their most serious pennant rivals tomorrow when the Cleveland Indians, with Steve O'Neill in the pilot's seat, hop over to Boston for a two-game series at Fenway Park. Today, the Sox finish their engagement with the White Sox at Fenway, while the Indians are concluding their opening eastern series with the Yankees in New York.

The schedule calls for only two games in this initial series of the season between the Sox and Indians. Single contests are booked for tomorrow and Saturday, both starting at three o'clock in the afternoon. Last season the two clubs met 23 times. Cleveland annexed 13 victories, to nine for the Sox. One game resulted in a tie. Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox predicts that the story will be different this year.

Indians Have Power
Cleveland is one of the clubs the Red Sox will need to beat if they expect to win the pennant. But at the present time the Indians are no pushover. Although they dropped their first two starts in the East to the Yankees, causing them to yield first place, the Tribal forces have power in every department and were easily the class of the circuit during the past two weeks.

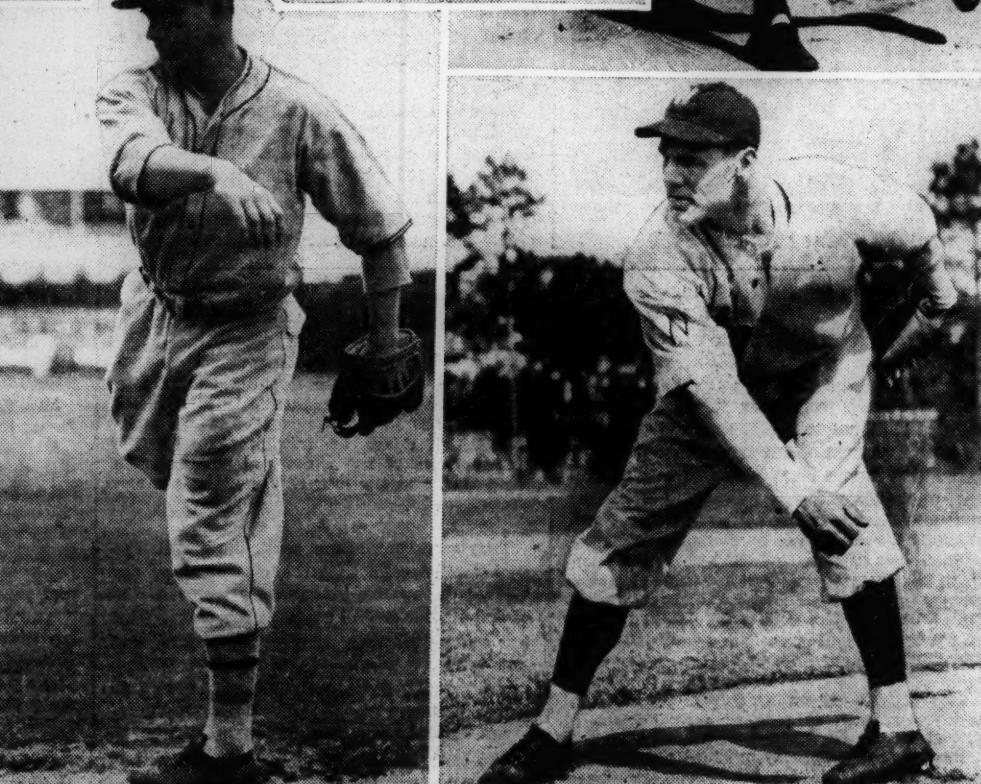
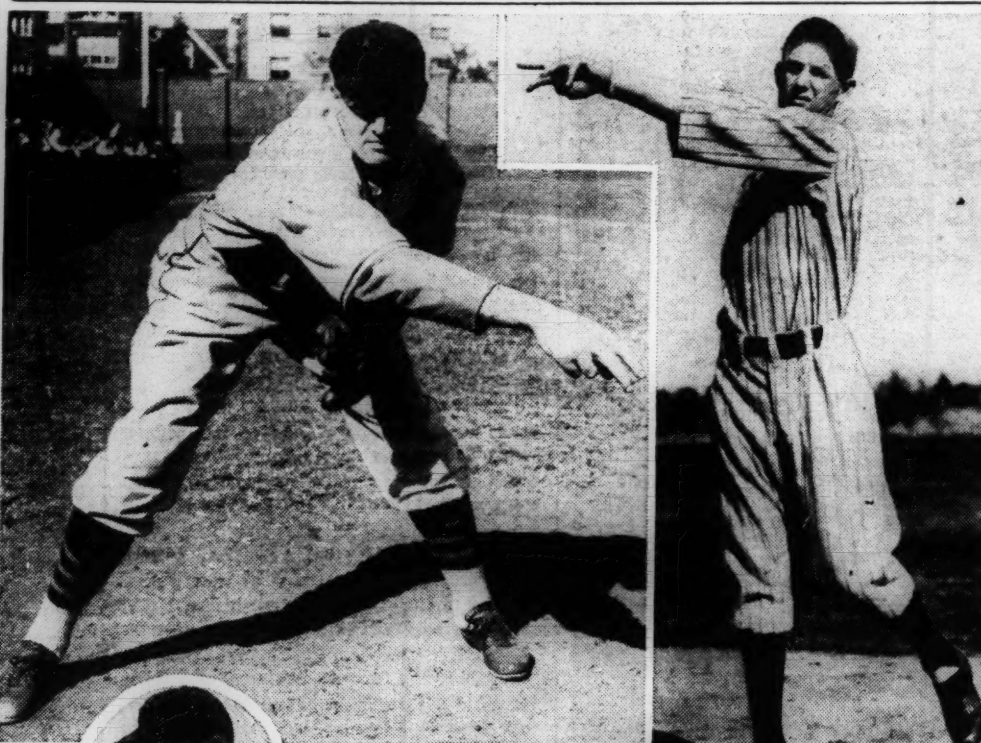
Much of their future success depends on their ability to win in the East. Last year they embarked upon their first eastern invasion on May 16, standing in second place. After a tour that took them to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington, they had slipped so far behind the leader it took a stretch of sensational baseball in their home park to get back into the flag race. Meanwhile, Cronin is quite well satisfied with the showing of the Red Sox to date. They have taken three out of five from the Athletics, three out of four from the Senators and divided four games with the Yankees. Regardless of the outcome of their final game with the White Sox today, they are ahead in that series because they captured the first two battles.

Still Need Pitching
The Sox have shown flashes of tremendous batting power, but at times this attack has completely faded. Pitching is still Cronin's most alarming problem. However, the club was leading the league this morning, and, after all, that's the chief objective.

Jim Henry, a rookie from Memphis, where he won 20 games last season, has suddenly developed into a valuable relief pitcher. Yesterday he gained his first big league victory in a relief role against the White Sox, and looked immense. Previously he had turned in a good performance against the Athletics.

Henry could take considerable worry off the shoulders of Cronin. One of the main reasons why the Red Sox pitching has looked so weak this year is the failure of the younger members of the staff to come through. Henry was the outstanding freshman at training camp, thanks to some very helpful coaching by Wes Ferrell and Herb Pennock.

Tamed Enemy Batters



Upper (Left to Right)—Bill Lee, Chicago Cubs, and Vernon "Lefty" Gomez, New York Yankees. Lower (Left to Right)—Roy Parmelee, St. Louis Cardinals, and Pete Appleton, Washington Senators. Pitchers Took the Upper Hand Throughout the Major Leagues Yesterday for a Change. During the First Two Weeks of Play the Batters Held a Decided Edge Over the Mountmen, but, Judging by the Performances Yesterday, the Situation Has Reversed. Parmelee Held the Giants to Six Hits in 17 Innings; Appleton Limited the Tigers to Two Hits in Nine; Gomez Stopped Cleveland With a Three-Hit Victory, and Lee Blanked the Dodgers, 1 to 0, Allowing Only Four Safeties.

Yale Elects Cooke
NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 30 (P)—Richard A. Cooke of Honolulu, a junior, was elected captain of next season's Yale swimming team tonight. He succeeds Norris Hoyt of New Haven. The Yale swimmers have won 151 consecutive intercollegiate dual meets since 1924.

College Track Result
West Chester 99½, Villanova 26½.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press
Homers April 29

Peters, Athletics 1
Cliff, Browns 1
Hemsey, Browns 1
Simmons, Tigers 1
Vaughan, Pirates 1

The Leaders
Fox, Red Sox 5
Trosky, Indians 5
Ott, Giants 4
Klein, Cubs 4
Dickey, Yankees 3
J. Moore, Phillies 3
Goodman, Reds 3
Hafey, Pirates 3
Gehrig, Yankees 3

League Totals
National 59
American 61
Total 120

Mrs. M. R. King Defeats Dorothy Round, 6-4, 6-2

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., April 30 (P)—Dorothy E. Round, 1934 Wimbledon champion, was defeated today in the fourth round of the British hard court singles tennis championship by Mrs. M. R. King, 6-4, 6-2.

Dorothy B. Andrus of New York and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France vanquished Mary Heeley and Miss Round, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2, in a third-round doubles match.

College Lacrosse Results

Harvard 6, M. I. T. 0
Tufts 10, Boston L. C. 2
New Hampshire 7, Dartmouth 2.

Amusements

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Sporting Around The Hub

Left-handed Compliment

NECESSITY is the mother of invention. Sometimes necessity promotes reform. All of which is a very poor introduction to awarding an orchid to Charlie Parsons of Northeastern University for refusing to over-emphasize football with spring practice. Baseball and other spring sports suffer from spring football in most universities, but not so at Northeastern.

The Huskies give their seasonal sports full support including manpower. Al McCoy, football, baseball and basketball coach does not sacrifice possible baseball or track material to spring grid practice. With the pressure of football game receipts assuming the important position on the collegiate sport calendar to the sacrifice of other sports, it is refreshing to view Northeastern centering on the current sports in stride.

Then, to make the praise left-handed and spoil everything, inquiry reveals that Northeastern has only one playing field that must serve for all sports and offers neither room nor conveniences to accommodate track, football and baseball all together. More along the same is that Northeastern has not the manpower to maintain activity for all three at the same time.

Probably, if Northeastern had enlarged quarters and a heavy surplus of material, spring football would dominate baseball and track as it has most everywhere else and make the necessary idealism heretofore unfolded. The Engineers are very, very good because they have to be.

Here and There

Harvard's varsity baseball team won a loosely played game from Boston University, 13 to 3, at Soldiers Field yesterday. . . . Bob Gibson, B. U. clean-up slugger, accounted for most of the Terriers' runs, hitting out two homers, in the third and fifth innings. . . . Ten of the 15 bases on balls were issued by Kelley and Sandercock of the B. U. pitching staff. . . . Ten errors marked the long contest. . . . Harvard base-batters will now tune up for their important contest scheduled with Princeton at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon at Soldiers Field. . . . Coach Charley Whiteside of the Harvard oarsmen has named the seating of the varsity and junior varsity boats for the Compton Cup races on the Charles River, Saturday afternoon: Varsity—Jim Chase, stroke; Ray Clark, No. 7; John Clark, No. 6; Leonard Ellet, No. 5; Doug Erickson, No. 4; Bob Wolcott, No. 3; Art Beane, No. 2; Paul Haskins, bow; E. Harward, coxswain. Jayvee—Roger Cutler, stroke; Pete Brooks, No. 7; Frank Roosevelt, No. 6; John Gardiner, No. 5; Jim Gardiner, No. 4; Henry Lloyd, No. 3; Henry Locke, No. 2; Bill Haskins, bow; Eddie White, coxswain.

Lawson Little

To compete at Hartford

New England golfers, intending to compete in the qualifying round for the national open, at Hartford, Conn., a week from Monday, will find Lawson Little, retired amateur champion, playing the Wampanoag course. . . . Little's appearance does not mean that some New Englanders will be edged out of a qualifying berth for all Little has to do is to score as low as the highest New England qualifier to become eligible for the big test at Baltusrol in June. . . . Denny Shute of Braintree and Gene Sarazen of Brookfield, Conn., who placed well in the national at Oakmont last season, are automatically eligible. . . . Jug McSpaden, new Winchester pro, will have to qualify in the field at Baltusrol for a hole in one to qualify for the final 36 holes last year. . . . Elmer G. Glidden of West Roxbury will play first base in the opening game of the baseball season at Rensselaer Polytech Saturday. . . . Glidden, a graduate of the New Hampton (N. H.) School, is a sophomore. . . . He played football last season.

Tufts scored a 3-to-1 baseball victory over Boston College yesterday at the Heights. . . . Harvard's lacrosse team held Tech scoreless while scoring six goals yesterday at the Tech Coop Field.

Boston College May Play Kansas State

By the Associated Press

Manhattan, Kan., April 30 (P)—FRY, head football coach of Kansas State College, said today negotiations were virtually completed for a game with Boston College at Boston in 1937.

No confirmation was forthcoming from the Boston College athletic office of the 1937 visit of the Wildcats, but there seems to be a possibility of Boston football fans viewing the mid-westerners.

Wollaston Lists Four-Ball Play Early in Month

The Massachusetts Golf Association tournament committee of which John H. Nies is chairman, released the complete list of state tournaments yesterday. Among the early tests, Wollaston is harboring an invitation four-ball on May 8 and 9 and the Green Hill Golf Club of Worcester enters the tournament field for the first time with the same dates as the Wollaston affair.

Worcester entertains another early tournament when the Worcester Country Club will try an invitation state medal play affair on May 27 and 28. One of the tournaments expected to create widespread interest is The Country Club Cup competition at The Country Club, June 12, 13, 14. The qualifying round is Friday and match play follows Saturday and Sunday.

State Championships

May 25, 27—Open championship at Oak Hill C. C., Fitchburg, entries closing May 19.

May 29—Intercollegiate at Blue Hill C. C., Canton, entries close May 22.

July 1, 11—Amateur at Charles River C. C., Stoneham, entries close May 28.

July 14, 17—Junior at Unicorn C. C., Stoneham, entries close July 7.

August 11—Caddie at Commonwealth C. C., Chestnut Hill, entries close Aug. 3.

June 19, 26—Club pair mixed foursome at Dedham Country and Polo Club, Dedham, entries close June 16.

M. G. A. Tourneys

May 1, 2—North Shore, Needham.

May 8, 9—Wollaston (Invitation Four Ball); Green Hill.

May 11, 12—Framingham (Four-Ball Best-Ball); Andover.

May 20, 21—Oakley (Four-Ball Best-Ball); Andover.

May 21, 22—Brace Burn (Invitation); May 22, 23—Widdowood.

May 23, 24—Worcester (Invitation); May 29, 30—Thorny Lake; Marlborough.

June 3—Weston (Father and Daughter); June 3, 4—Woodland (Four-Ball Best-Ball).

June 6, 8—Salem (Invitation Four-Ball); June 6, 8—Wachusett.

June 10, 11—Riverside.

June 12, 13—The Country Club (The Country Club Cup); Bellevue; Brockton.

June 17—Lexington.

June 18, 19—Trappe.

June 19, 20—Springfield (Invitation); Wintthrop.

June 20—Country Club of New Bedford; Belmont (Four-Ball Best-Ball). Dates to be announced later.

June 26, 27—Arlmont; Labor-in-Vain.

July 3, 4—Pine Brook Valley; Marshfield (Marshfield Trophy).

July 12, 13—Sunny Brae; Plymouth C. C. (Situate C. C. Joint Tournament).

July 17, 18—The Country Club (Jacques Cup-Invitation); Highland; Winchester (Invitation Four-Ball).

July 24, 25—Rockport; South Shore.

July 31, Aug. 1—Wentworth (Invitation); Norfolk.

Aug. 4, 5—Winchester (Father and Son); Aug. 7, 8—Country Club of New Bedford (Invitation Four-Ball).

Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15—Essex (Invitation Four-Ball); Fitchburg.

Aug. 14, 15—Bear Hill; Hatherly (Invitation); Fitchburg.

Aug. 19, 20—Woodland.

Aug. 21, 22—Maynard; Worcester (Invitation Four-Ball).

Aug. 23, 24—Sandy Bury; Westborough.

Aug. 29—Pocasset.

Sept. 3, 4—Commonwealth.

Sept. 11—Wellesley (Mother and Son); Sept. 11, 12—Blue Hill (Invitation); Charles River (Invitation Four-Ball).

Sept. 18, 19—Woburn.

Sept. 25, 26—Kittansett (Invitation Four-Ball); Fitchburg.

Oct. 2, 3—Oyster Harbors (Invitation); New England G. A.

July 29, 30, 31 and Aug. 1—N. E. Amateur, Portland C. C., Portland, Maine.

Interstate Matches (dates to be announced later) at Kittansett Club, Marion, Mass.

Oct. 3-4—Lesley Club Matches at Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I. United States G. A.

July 4-6—Open, Baltusrol G. C., Short Hills, N. J. (sectional qualifying rounds, Wampanoag C. C., May 11).

July 20-25—Public Links, at Bethpage State Park, Farmingdale, N. Y.

Sept. 14-19—Amateur at Garden City G. C., Garden City, N. Y. (sectional qualifying rounds, Aug. 25).

Sept. 28, 29, 30-Oct. 1-3—Women's at Canoe Brook C. C., Summit, N. J.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Curtis Cup Match

IN ABOUT a week the first of the big outdoor international golf fixtures of 1936 will get under way when the United States meets Great Britain at Gleneagles, Scotland, in their match for the Curtis Cup. This will be the third time that this famous trophy, donated for international matches between the women golfers of the United States and Great Britain by Margaret and Harriot S. Curtis, two sisters, who live in Boston and Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., has been competed for.

In 1932, the first year of competition, it was won by the United States, 5½ points to 3½, and in 1934 it was also won by the Americans, 6½ to 2½. It is to women's golf what the Walker Cup is to men's golf, and the American women have proved as successful as have the men in keeping their trophy on home soil.

Americans at Scene of Contest

The United States team which is to play this year is already at the scene of battle, and is spending the current week in putting on the finishing touches. Eight players make up the squad from which six are to be selected, and it is expected that Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, the captain, will spend most of the time trying to find the proper combination to make up the three foursomes. In the matches in which the Americans have been playing in England, the players have shown up very well, and the next six days should give them plenty of time in which to get their game right on edge.

Five Former Cup Players

The United States appears to have one of the strongest teams that it has yet sent into one of these matches. Five of the squad have played in at least one of the matches, while three of those five have played in both of the previous encounters. This certainly gives the team plenty of experience. Mrs. Maureen Orcutt Crews, Mrs. Opal S. Hill and Mrs. Louis D. Cheney are the three who have played in both of the previous matches, while Mrs. Vare and Charlotte Glutting were members of one of the previous squads. This leaves Marion Milley, Patty Berg and Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite as the three newcomers. Of this trio, Miss Berg is expected to make the best showing.

Big English Shakeup

Faced with two straight defeats, the British authorities are making special efforts to win the cup this year. As a result, they have retained only three of the players who were on the 1934 team, and it is still a question as to how many of the three will actually play in the match. To Wanda Morgan goes the honor of being the real veteran, as she was a member of the British teams of 1932 as well as 1934. Pam Barton and Mrs. J. B. Walker are the other veterans who played in the 1932 match. It is to the newcomers that the British are looking for victory. Betty Newall is one of the most promising, and she has been playing brilliantly in some of her practice matches. Phyllis Wade is another promising star. She has a very powerful long game, and her handling of the irons is exceptionally good. Jessie Anderson, Mrs. Andrew Holm and Mrs. Marjorie Garon are the other British players.

WPA and Golf Courses

It is not only interesting, but it is also pleasing to note that something like 600 golf courses have either been built or improved with WPA funds during the past year. This became known recently when Bobby Jones spent several hours discussing the laying out of courses with Works Progress Administrator Harry L. Hopkins at Washington. As recreation is becoming more and more important in the life of the people, it is a fine thing to have the Government put some of the money which it is expending for relief purposes into the building of places where all sorts of sports can be held. And it is sure to be money well invested.

Tech's Crew Is Given Shake-Up for Cup Race

With the Compton Cup races, which embrace Harvard, Princeton, and M. I. T. varsity crews on the Charles River, just around the corner, Coach Bill Haines of Tech has made several drastic changes in his first eight.

Capt. Bob Ferguson, stroke of the varsity shell, has been demoted to the junior varsity along with Jack Chaplin, No. 4. Norman Wilcox is stroking the varsity boat and this is his first showing in varsity crew in four years at Tech. Wayne Pierce is filling the No. 4 position in Chaplin's place. Coach Haines threatens still another unless there is a decided improvement.

Princeton is expected to arrive in Boston tonight and will quarter at the Tech bathhouse. They will have two workouts tomorrow.

B. U. and Tufts Meet On Track Tomorrow

Tomorrow afternoon the Boston University track team stages its first and only home dual meet of the season with Tufts at Nickerson field.

The Medford boys have one of their strongest track teams in years and are expected to outscore the Terriers. B. U., on the other hand, is hampered for this meet because two of its star performers are recovering from injuries. These men, Doug Raymond, middle-distance runner, and Al Hicks, sprint ace, are rounding slowly into shape, and although not in top form, will compete tomorrow.

Boston University's next dual meet, which was scheduled with Norwich at Nickerson field on May 9, has been shifted to Northfield, Vt.

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The Canterbury Lunch
A NEW LOCATION AT
331 Madison Ave.
Entrance on 43rd Street
AIR CONDITIONED
Attractively Appointed and
Opposite Grand Central Station
You will enjoy the real
home-cooked foods which are
sold at reasonable prices.
11:00 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
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OUR CUSTOMERS SAY:
"The Best Food in Town."

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Dinner 50c up
Open Sunday 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ALSO 65 PARK AVENUE, COR. 35th STREET
In the Murray Apt.
Luncheon 50c—Dinner 75c up
Delicious Home-Cooked Food Served in
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No Liquor Served

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Established 1903
One of the best French table
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Lunch, 65c. 55c. Dinner.
\$1 and \$1.25. Also a carte
Accommodations for parties.
Open Sunday.

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SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72D STREET
Serves quality food, thoroughly and taste-
fully cooked, amid a restful environment.
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Luncheon 50c, Dinner 50c-75c
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NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground.
Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken,
New England Clam Chowder,
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Served Cafeteria Style with
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Simple, Delicious Food
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OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

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Table d'Hote
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We Do Our Own Baking
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IN CANS AT 25¢
ESSO LUBE MOTOR OIL

There Is No Fear

Fin Com Forecasts New Coal Scandal; R. L. to Put Neglect Menaces 14,000 Shade Trees

Boston Today

Scandal in Coal Issue Forecast

Mayor Mansfield today branded as "highly exaggerated" the charge of the Boston Finance Commission that city departments have become a dumping ground for "fireproof coal." Although the Mayor declared he would listen carefully to all reports made by department heads, he indicated clearly that he felt the Fin Com had built up a "coal investigation complex" following its recent survey of inferior coal said to have been supplied welfare recipients.

The Mayor's statement came in reply to E. Mark Sullivan, chairman of the Finance Commission, who declared that a new investigation supposed to start secretly late today of coal supplied to city departments by a large coal company would "virtually rattle the teeth of the taxpayer," who, Mr. Sullivan pointed out, was footing the coal bill.

Robert Robinson, before departure to the meeting, said this new investigation has revealed cases where there have been deliveries of old inferior coal, with new coal piled on top on a later delivery.

WPA Workers Are Salvaged

Advent of warmer weather, which will enable a number of public projects to get under way, is expected to save 12,000 of the 20,000 WPA workers in Massachusetts, mostly laborers, who are scheduled to be dropped from the federal relief rolls by June 30.

Announcement of the salvage was made today by the office of Acting State WPA Administrator Paul Edwards which said that it was proposed to place the 12,000 on PWA projects.

In the relief roll cut it is estimated that Boston will lose 2000 workers by May 15. That will then leave a total of 25,000 still on the rolls.

The Edwards announcement included the explanation that the 20,000 cut was in accordance with instructions from Washington to lop off 700,000 workers throughout the country received before the floods swept New England, but never cut. Mr. Edwards said no cuts in relief would be made at present in flood-damaged areas.

Sims Puts Peace Above Profits

Discussing "How We Can Stay Out of War," Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., speaking yesterday before the 151st annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, urged the passage of a neutrality law which would place all shipments of contraband by American traders at their own risk.

"The point of the whole business," said Admiral Sims, "is that we cannot keep out of a war and at the same time enforce the freedom of the seas—that is, the freedom to make profits out of countries in a death struggle."

Climaxing his remarks, Admiral Sims said:

"We, as a people, must come to understand that peace is priceless; that it is worth any reasonable sacrifice of war profits; that a decent regard for humanity must be placed ahead of gold. Therefore, let every citizen who has the cause of honorable peace at heart take this stand: our trade as a neutral must be at the risk of the traders; our army and navy must not be used to protect this trade, which, he said, would go a long way towards reducing the country's annual \$15,000,000,000 crime bill."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Probably occasional showers tonight and Friday; slightly cooler Friday evening; moderate southwest tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Showers tonight and possibly Friday morning; slightly cooler Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight and possibly Friday morning; slightly cooler Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds, shifting to west winds over the north portion, and fresh to strong southwest winds over the south portion; weather somewhat overcast, possibly with showers tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures		
Boston	50	76
Berkeley	50	76
Chicago	48	76
Denver	44	60
El Paso	40	60
Indianapolis	40	60
Jacksonville	70	80
Kansas City	70	80
Los Angeles	52	80
Miami	74	80

High Tides at Boston
Thursday, 8:12 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Friday, 7:38 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Night all vehicles at 8:13 p. m.

Town's Spinsters Given Herring

Pembroke, Mass., is observing a custom whose quaintness links the town with the communal life of Old England, namely, the right of native-born spinsters and widows to 25 town herring.

The town always has valued its herring rights, so much so that when Oliver Ames sought a location for his shovel factory and wanted mill privileges in Pembroke the town refused to sell its water rights for fear of destroying its herring privileges and so the town failed in its chance to become an Easton, Mass.

Formerly each Pembroke citizen was given a share of the year's herring catch which often lasted all winter. The town still supervises the distribution of herring to its widows, spinsters and citizens.

14,000 Shade Trees Menaced

For 10 years Park Commissioner William P. Long has cherished hopes for lining some 20 miles of Boston's streets with Norway maple and European linden trees.

With the advent of the ERA, he saw a project started which purported to plant some 16,200 trees, of which 14,000 have been planted.

Today, however, Mr. Long watches with anxious eyes the prospects of losing the entire crop. In the first place, Mr. Long declares, the young trees are not receiving the attention they need during their first two years. And in the second place, there are still 2200 unfilled holes waiting for trees to be shipped from New York.

The Government, it appears, has closed the project and unless something can be done, it never will be finished. Mr. Long added that there are about 250 trees on hand waiting to be placed in the waiting holes.

Once before, it was recalled today, the Government announced a similar project. After 1000 holes had been dug, it was discovered that there were only 500 trees, so half the holes were filled in again.

"The Federal Government is supposed to provide for the maintenance of the trees for the first two years," said Mr. Long. "The Government share would be \$7000, while the city would provide \$4000 for materials."

At local WPA headquarters it was announced that a project providing for the planting of the additional 2300 trees is now in Washington waiting for approval. Delay has been caused by the fact that the project has been batted back and forth several times while technicalities were ironed out. In any case the WPA will not pay for the maintenance of the trees. This will be left up to the city, WPA officials declared.

Olympic Funds Bill Is Protested

A petition for legislation to provide \$10,000 as part of a fund to assist Massachusetts athletes to the Olympic Games to be held in Berlin this summer was greeted with considerable opposition during a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee at the State House today.

Chief tenor of the objections was that public funds should not be voted for sending men to a country which is hostile to Jews. Among the opponents of the legislation were Katherine Deeney of Belmont, a Radcliffe student, Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow of the Temple B'nai Mosher in Brighton and a number of others.

Harry J. Clark, petitioner for the legislation, read a letter from Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Committee, approving such an expenditure. He said that the German Government had no control over the committee in charge of the Olympics.

Arnold's Place In Pageant Cleared

Benedict Arnold can now properly march beside Ethan Allen, in pagentry, at the exercises commemorating the capture of Fort Ticonderoga by the Green Mountain Boys.

Whether this could be done in view of Arnold's turning traitor brought about a teapot tempest situation at Ticonderoga where the committee organizing the exercises finally put the issue up to Kenneth L. Roberts, author and protagonist of Benedict Arnold.

Radio was called into play and Mr. Roberts, a passenger on the incoming Italian liner, Vulcania, was asked to decide. His ruling: "Even though Arnold later was a traitor to his country, there is no question that at the time of the assault at Ticonderoga, Arnold was a fervent patriot, and took an active part in the capture of the fort. The fact that he subsequently became a traitor does not detract from his earlier achievement." Result: Tension at Ticonderoga was relieved today and committee pushing ahead plans for the exercises.

Japanese Envoy Coming to Boston

Hiroshi Saito, Ambassador from Japan to the United States, and Madame Saito will be honored at a reception by the Japan Society of Boston during the Ambassador's coming week-end visit to this city. The reception is to be held on Saturday evening at the home of Miss Grace Nichols of Chestnut Street, and Ambassador Saito is scheduled to speak at 9:30.

On Sunday afternoon, a tea will be given at the home of W. Cameron Forbes, whose house guest Ambassador Saito will be while in Boston. In the evening, he is to be guest at an informal dinner and reception given by Japanese residents of Boston. Some 100 invitations have been issued. The Ambassador is expected to leave on Monday for New Haven, where he is scheduled to speak at Yale University.

Politics Charged In Curley Jobs

Distribution of jobs along political lines rather than in consideration of the need of the State's unemployed was charged last night against the employment service of Governor Curley by Executive Council Winfield A. Schuster. The Council issued his statement after the Council hearing on the creation of 5000 jobs on the Quabbin Reservoir water supply project in the western part of the State.

In amplifying his charges Mr. Schuster claimed the jobs would be given out to those designated by Governor Curley, Executive Council Daniel H. Coakley and those legislators who had supported the Governor during the recent budget session. The distribution of jobs, says Mr. Schuster, will be in the hands of a member of the Governor's own private employment office, which will prevent their distribution on a fair basis to Democrats and Republicans alike.

According to Mr. Schuster, the purpose behind the Governor's plan for distributing jobs where "they will do the most good" is his desire to "have the people once again under his political campaign."

The Council suggested that the men to be employed on the project be taken from the head of the lists of the jobs already filed with various free state employment agencies.

Shortly preceding the statement of Mr. Schuster came the filing in the House of Representatives by Representative Philip Sherman of Somerville of a bill for an investigation into the activities of the Governor's private employment office. The bill would provide for a committee of nine representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House.

The Sherman order provides for an investigation into "whether or not there has been any favoritism or discrimination shown in giving employment to the unemployed citizens of the Commonwealth, and also to determine whether or not any member of the House of Representatives has been either favored, penalized or discriminated against in relation to any of their official actions as duly elected members of the Legislature."

At the same time Representative Sherman filed his order, Representative Albert Bigelow of Brookline, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, filed a bill calling for an investigation of the Public Works Department since Jan. 5, 1935.

Representative Bigelow stated that since the Ways and Means Committee had not had sufficient material relating to the expenditure of public funds by the Public Works Department that this special committee could carry on this inquiry, while the Ways and Means Committee is busy with the many bills before it.

Curley Is Urged To Run on Record

Taking Governor Curley's recent statements that he might be induced to run again for the governorship as an indication that his eye is on that post, Speaker of the House Leverett Saltonstall, himself a candidate for the chief executive's office, last night challenged the Governor to seek that post again on the merits of his record in office.

Stating that conflicting statements of the Governor as to whether he would run for Governor or Senator had created a "curious situation," Saltonstall predicted that the Governor could easily ascertain the will of the people by merely seeking to prolong his tenure in the governor's office.

Speaker Saltonstall stated that the Governor had advised that, ending, "I shall be glad to run," was promised by Governor Green as he campaigned for office. In the reorganization bill which put former Sheriff Andrews out of office, the General Assembly believed that it has provided the necessary provision to have the money turned over to the General Assembly.

Mrs. Draper Safe in London

Word has been received here that Mrs. Eben S. Draper, wife of a former state senator, is safe in London after crossing as a stowaway on the Cunard liner Georgic, and will return to Boston on the vessel's next trip to the United States. Mrs. Draper spent the better part of her eastward voyage in the tank room of the Georgic and subsisted largely on fruit she had taken with her. It was reported.

She had previously disappeared from a sanitarium in Katonah, N. Y., and was the object of an intensive 10-day hunt. Ship's officers searched the Georgic before the vessel left New York but did not find Mrs. Draper at that time. The Drapers' home is in Hopedale, Mass.

Bill Passed by Legislature Awaits Signature of Governor Green

Action Long Sought

Charges Often Made That Funds Were Used for Political Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 30—The mystery of how much the Sheriff of Providence County collects annually in fees and which he has been allowed by law to convert to his private use will be solved when Gov. Theodore Francis Green signs the act passed in concurrence yesterday by the Rhode Island Senate.

It specifies that all money collected by the sheriff and the clerk of the Superior Court of Bristol and Providence County be turned into the State Treasury.

There seemed to be no question today but that the Chief Executive would soon make the act a law in view of the fact that he recommended such legislative action in his annual message to the General Assembly.

The measure had been opposed by the so-called "Progressive Democrats," headed by City Auditor Thomas P. McCoy, Pawtucket, whose supporter, Philip E. Quinn, now holds the sheriff's office. However, the stiff opposition which showed itself in the House of Representatives were well represented, was not in evidence in the Senate where the act was approved on a voice vote.

Where Money Goes

For years the question has been asked, "How much does the High Sheriff collect in fees and where does the money go?" It was admitted by the Republican "machine" leaders who controlled the State administration and the sheriff's office for more than a quarter of a century that the deputy sheriffs turned in all and above their regular fees to former High Sheriff Jonathan Andrews.

During political campaigns, Democrats seeking the lesser important and leading political offices within the giving of the people, have seized upon the fee collecting as campaign ammunition whether they were in position to eliminate the custom or not.

Leaders of the United Textile Workers of America, year after year, have gone to the State House and complained that the High Sheriff was hiring "armed guards" to manufactory during strikes and that in reality he was conducting a strike-breaking agency under the protection of the law for personal financial gain.

Investigation by state officials brought out that the high sheriff charged mill owners from \$10 to \$15 a day for deputies during strikes. It was said the former high sheriff received a "cut" on each man. At a recent hearing at the State House on the anti-injunction law it was brought out by John H. Powers, an international officer of the United Textile Workers of America, that the high sheriff received as much as \$5 a day a man.

It had been estimated by Democratic Party leaders that the deputy sheriffs collected as much as \$50,000 a year in fees, in addition to their salary of \$5000 annually.

It was the general belief of Democrats that the money collected by the high sheriffs was turned into the party's campaign fund and that this was the agreement under which he was given the office.

Ending, "I shall be glad to run," was promised by Governor Green as he campaigned for office. In the reorganization bill which put former Sheriff Andrews out of office, the General Assembly believed that it has provided the necessary provision to have the money turned over to the General Assembly.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, by Richard J. Davis, C. S., at 10:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30, at the First Church of Christ, Scientist, 100 State St., Boston, Mass., Tuesday, April 30, 1936. Reading in the Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, Reading, 8:30.

THEATERS

FINES ARTS—"Rustic." Orchestral music film (in English). 1:30, 4:40, 6:30, 8:20, 10:10. Mirko "House cartoon." "Orphans' Benefit Picnic."

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Robert Montgomery and Norma Lov in "Fugitive." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:10, 10:40. Also "Red-Headed Boy." 3:50, 6:35, 9:25. Tomorrow: Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert, Victor Mergen and Rosalind Russell in "Under Two Flags."

MODERN—"Thirteen Hours by Air." 9:10, 11:30 a. m., 2:00, 4:30, 7:10, 9:45. Also "The Sign of the Cross." 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30.

MEMORIAL—"The Red Badge of Courage." 10:10 a. m., 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30.

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Vermont Towns Dress Up Reports

Many of them have fancy covers and some even use titles that are more attractive than the mere bald statement 'Town Report.'

Town reports can be modernized, even made "cheerful, exciting, fascinating," according to James P. Taylor of Burlington, Vt., secretary of the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce. He has some samples of some rather amazing town reports to show how it can be done.

Topsham, for example, sends out its report with Red Echo Jessica, only Guernsey in the country to be four times national class leader, on the cover page. Other towns have specialized in Vermont scenery, history and architecture. Novelty and distinction mark an etching-like sketch on the Warren report, for example, in what Sinclair Lewis has called the "topographical patriotism" of Vermont.

Other towns take it up. The movement for novel and attractive town reports has spread. Roxbury, Concord, East Montpelier, Waterford, Payson, Williston, Bennington, Fair Haven, Rockingham, Barre and Castleton have adopted them and the matter inside is as surprising as the cover design.

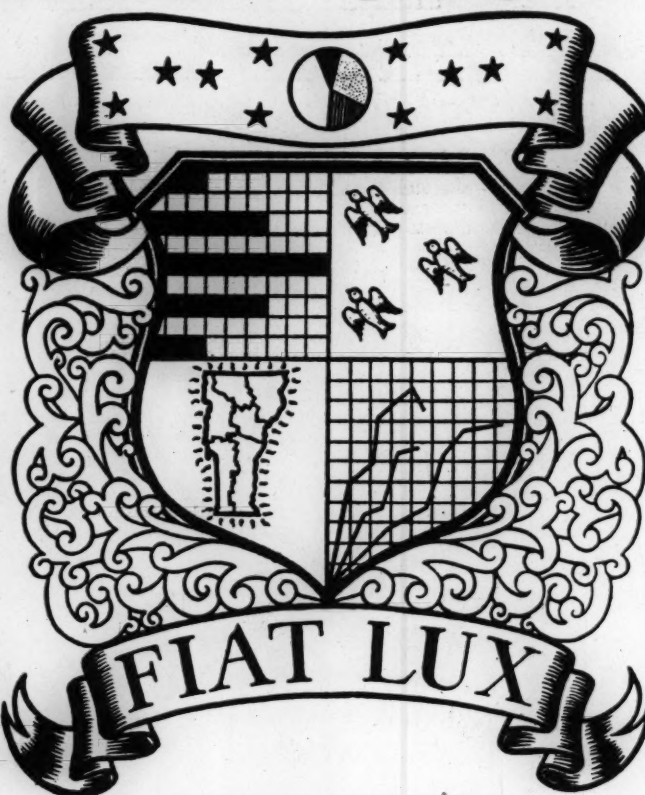
Town business is made understandable to the average citizen. A "modernized public report" is attractive and convincing. Quickly, easily and pleasantly the citizen learns what it is all about. He can judge finances and affairs on a comparative basis as this report is graphic and dramatic in its presentation of answers to—Mr. Taylor says—the anxious questions: "How fine are finances?" "How fair are affairs?"

In contrast to the old-fashioned and conventional town report, the Vermont idea is to present a brief of the town's business, published by town or village officials with aid of expert advisers and experts in journalism and printing, accounting and publicity.

The term "report" is not in high favor. The titles run to "The Story of St. Johnsbury's Business Activities," "Civic and Financial Affairs of St. Albans," "Municipal Affairs, Barre," or "Municipal Services, Auburn."

By charts, tables, graphs, "bar" charts and "pie" charts the new report literally pictures the rise and fall of income and expenditures instead of imposing a burden upon the eye in printed words and figures. This graphic method makes possible striking comparisons in the conduct of town business.

"Public officials are manufacturers, merchants of general welfare as secured through government," says Mr. Taylor. "Our officials are the salesmen of our community corporation, seeking our purchase of their goods with glad taxes and willing voluntary services. Officials miss an opportunity and a duty if they fail



Vermont Chamber of Commerce Coat of Arms

Interpretive of the Work of the Committee on Finance and Affairs, the Legend is as follows: "Sense of Stars" and With a Pie Chart "In Her Plentifulness" Suggestive of the Militant Character of the Campaign, Its Emphasis on the Winning of Diplomas of Supreme Merit and of Superior Merit, Diplomas of Greatest Improvement and Great Improvement. The Escheat Quarter: On the Dexter Chief, the First Quarter of the Shield, a Bar Chart "Conchance" the Bar Chart Being an Ideal Picture to Picture the Rise and Fall of Income or Expenditure Over a Series of Years. On the Sinister Chief, the Second Quarter of the Shield, "Volant," Bird-Eye View, a Complete Vision of Finance and Affairs to Be Caught at a Glance, Being the Committee's Conception of the First Pages of a Town Report. On the Dexter Base, the Third Quarter of the Shield, a Map of Vermont Towns "Affronte and Irradiant," Showing the Five of Operations, Every Nook and Corner of Which It Is Proposed Through Local Co-operation to Light Up With Easy, Quick and Pleasing Information About Finance and Affairs. On the Sinister Base, the Fourth Quarter of the Shield, a Graph "Bar Chart," Which Suggests How Comparative Rises or Increases in Various Phases of Community Life Can Be Vividly Displayed. The Motto: Fiat Lux—Let There Be Light—is the Inevitable Motto of the Committee Who Are Campaigning to Enable Citizens, Old and Young, Women and Children, "Women and Children First" Better to Understand Government and to Share Government Through Simpler, Clearer, More Picturesque, More Dramatic Public Official Presentations.

Fellowship Winner Plans English Visit

For Study of Labor

NEW YORK, April 30 (P)—Miss Cornelia M. Anderson, who recently made a study of the Boston labor market, was announced last night as the second-time winner of the public service fellowship awarded by the National Labor Board.

Funds for the fellowship were provided by the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform. Twenty-four applied, representing 18 educational institutions in 11 States.

Miss Anderson plans to go to England this summer to investigate the results of English experience with labor problems and their effect on problems of organizing the labor market in the United States.

Cambridge Gas Rates Protested

Mayor John D. Lynch of Cambridge today petitioned the Department of Public Utilities to compel a rate reduction on the part of the Cambridge Gas Light Company, a member of the Associated Gas & Electric System, and charged that the company was "unreasonable, arbitrary, inefficient and extravagant."

Submitted simultaneously for consideration by the department was a petition from the Boston Consolidated Gas Company requesting to be allowed to serve Cambridge.

Theodore A. Lynch, city solicitor, is continuing his probe of the methods of operation and profits of the Cambridge Gas Light Company. A recent survey showed that this firm showed a 34 per cent profit on capital contributed by investors in 1934 and 33 per cent in 1935. Its 33,864 customers were the greatest sufferers from overcharging by utility companies, the survey declared.

Students Win High Record

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 30 (P)—Ronald Lippitt of Westwood, N. J., and Chester R. Seymour of Elkins Park, Penna., will graduate from Springfield College in June with the highest academic records in the 50 years' history of the institution, figures compiled yesterday at the college reveal. Both men have an academic point record of 2.8, the highest possible average being 3. Both have been prominent in campus activities.

What's Going On In the Arts

Germanic Museum
WATER colors by Christian Rohlf are shown at the Germanic Museum. In but a handful of aquarelles, one may discern somewhat the talents of this German painter.

Flowers are portrayed with a large brush which generalizes the shapes of petals, catches the peculiar color and succeeds in few strokes in conveying a living image. Christian Rohlf's pictures represent the proclivity among contemporary painters to reduce details as much as possible, to suggest the substance and character in sensitive trails of color and design. It is allusive and tenuous painting which demands co-operation of the onlooker. Certainly it depends upon no photographic parallel. Christian Rohlf has often used the Japanese papers, criss-crossed with heavy threads, as a suitable mount for the wash of color. He often reminds us of the Far Eastern painter who conventionalizes somewhat in his desire to achieve a good pattern with no loss of faithful portrayal.

English brass rubbings are also on view at the Germanic Museum. These monumental brasses—the decorations of which are shown in cartoons rubbed from the surface—were used in Europe from the thirteenth through the seventeenth century for tomb decorations. The brasses were incised with lines which were filled with colored or black substance. The effigies were cut out of brass. It was a preferable method for memorials, inasmuch as it saved crowding the churches. Brass was more durable and was suited for use on the pavements of churches.

The rubbings disclose the current gift for engraving, the incising of conventional patterns of faces and costumes, and throw light on costumes and armor of the period. They are interesting as documentary source material and for an intrinsic artistic quality which results from the expert handling of the medium and from the pictorial beauty of the garments of the times.

Frances Robbins

LAST night in Steiner Hall, Frances Robbins, contralto, made her first public appearance before a small but friendly audience. Mrs. Robbins was assisted by Elsie Birn (Nichols), violinist, and the accompanist was Edward B. Whitridge. For program Mrs. Robbins offered four groups, opening with Perle's "Invocazione di Orfeo" from "Euridice," Handel's "Verdi Prati" from "Alcina" and Rontani's "Or chio non seguio piu." For her second group she chose, "Im Herbst," Franz, "Der Tod und das Mädchen," Schubert, "Erlösung," and Schubert's "Erlösung." Joining forces with Mrs. Nichols, the singer offered "Nur wer die sehn sucht kennt" by Tchaikovsky, and "Her face is fair" by the French composer of the early nineteenth century, Charles Eugene Sauzey. A quartet of Irish folk ballads, a pair of songs by Barbara Phillips and Alicia A. Needham completed the list. Mrs. Nichols played the "Barcarolle" in A major by Franz Macmillen, "Berceuse" by Strube and Stoesel's "Crimoline Minuet."

Mrs. Robbins is endowed with a natural voice, although at present it is of uneven quality—one might almost say that the singer has three voices. The low tones are dusky in hue and at present are obstructed by breath, but that is a simple matter to rectify.

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To Give Dance Program



This Study by Erica Karavina of Edouard du Buron in His Dance Composition, "Genesis," is Now on Its Way to Biro-Bidjan, the Autonomous Jewish State in Soviet Russia, Where It Will Be Placed in a New Museum Among Works of 250 American Artists, Bought by the Russian Government. Miss Karavina is One of Five Bostonians to Be Represented. The Collection Will Be Shown in Moscow Before It Reaches Its Ultimate Destination. Mr. du Buron Will Appear in the Repertory Theater on the Evening of May 6

The orchestra will be comprised of twenty tried men and true from the Philharmonic-Symphony and conducted by Hans Lange. The score is by Mary Shambaugh.

Marga Waldron will present in Europe this summer pictures of American dancing from 1849 to the present time. She sails Saturday and her first recital will be given in Brussels on May 13. Paris and Berlin, Amsterdam and Geneva, Stockholm and Copenhagen, are other cities to be visited. Her pianist, Eleanor Mangum, will travel with her.

Here is another field for American dancers. More dance ambassadors should be sent abroad. Martha Graham recently declined an invitation to represent the United States at the International Dance Festival to be held in Berlin this summer in conjunction with the Olympic Games. But other opportunities should be opened for Europe to see, not only this great artist, but Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman—the three highest representatives of the modern American dance.

John Bovingdon, whose "Portents of a Changing World" was scheduled for the Town Hall April 29, uses vocal sound effects with his dances—whistling, chanting, as well as singing and speaking. But so do a lot of other dancers, if not in the same way. Whistling, offstage clapping, singing and recited poems were woven into the accompaniments of the young members of the New Dance League in their Boston recital.

Ann Aglin and Edda Hiller, two young women who are heard of every now and again, will be seen on Saturday evening in the auditorium of City College. Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, in a program of dances to be given in connection with a performance of the Dramatic Society of the Evening Session there.

The new dance drama, "Arouse and Beware," will receive its first performance at the Biltmore Theater next Sunday evening, with Anita Zahn and her company of 30 Duncan Dancers, and Blanche Yurka and Richard Hale as narrators. Verses from Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" supply the text.

Three radio stations today asked the federal communications commission to increase their day and night power to 1000 watts.

Oral arguments were presented on the applications of the Monumental Radio Company of Baltimore, Md., WCAO; Southern Connecticut Broadcasting Corporation, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Station WICO, and the Pennsylvania Broadcasting Company of Philadelphia, Station WIP, all recommended for denial by a commission.

All but one of the stations operate on 600 kilocycles. Station WREC at Memphis, Tenn., on the same channel, protested against the applications.

The Connecticut station, with 1000 watts day, asked the 500 watts night be increased to 1000.

Blanket Gaming Indictment Found

After a three-day investigation of evidence, the Federal Grand Jury today returned a secret indictment in the \$2,000,000 sweepstakes, lottery and beano cases to Judge Hugh D. McEllan in Federal District Court.

Today's report, only a partial one, was returned by the jury after its investigation of evidence on which the U. S. Attorney's office and postal inspectors have worked all last summer and which included more than 300 pages of data. The evidence was presented last Tuesday by Attorney Henry M. Leen, and three postal inspectors, Chief John J. Breslin, Tennyson Jefferson, and Ralph Dakin.

The defendants face charges in the Federal Court of using the mails to defraud by the interstate shipment of lottery tickets. Other phases of the fake lottery, and the Worcester \$50,000 beano case, will be investigated by the grand jury. Officials indicated that a number of other indictments would be returned.

The sweepstakes tickets, purporting to benefit a Montreal post-graduate hospital, were distributed throughout the State last summer. Forty-three thousand fake tickets and 30,000 stamped envelopes were seized by Springfield police and postal inspectors under the direction of Chief Breslin.

Coffer Dam Bursts

LIVERMORE, FALLS, Maine, April 30 (P)—One man was missing today after a coffer dam burst on the Androscoggin River here plunging seven workers into the racing stream. Guy Wilbur, of Farmington Falls, one of a group of workers standing on the dam when it gave way, had not been found hours later.

Schools Strive For Temperance In California

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—A broad educational program embracing instruction in temperance, safety, world peace and governmental service has been sponsored in California schools by the state department of education.

Under terms of this program it has been proposed by Vierling Kersey, state superintendent of public instruction, that teachers give full consideration to problems of temperance, "be they problems of intemperance which have to do with the excesses of appetite and conduct or the problems of intemperance which have to do with waste and dissipation."

Banner Year Ahead

"No longer do we believe we can legislate conduct," Mr. Kersey said. "I believe that 1936 will be a banner year during which each individual person will be led, through teachings in our public schools, through introspection and sound judgment as to what may be for social and individual good."

The safety program under consideration includes plans to bring to the schools definite training through lectures and motion pictures, showing correct technique of driving a motor vehicle and tragic results of carelessness.

For the first time, California schools plan the responsibility of definite courses of training for governmental service, officials said.

Program for Schools

"People expect public service to develop along professional lines," Mr. Kersey explained. "The department of education proposes to initiate a program of instruction in junior colleges and high schools to train persons for posts in governmental service, including elective public offices."

Officials admitted that the part teachers may play in promoting world peace is somewhat vague, but Mr. Kersey added, "The American people are peace loving, but it is equally true they intensely resent oppression in any form. We should have peace founded upon America's ready and able protection of herself, and upon America's determination to join in stamping out oppression wherever it may be found."

Teachers may radiate an attitude of good will and confidence in institutions other than those of war and combat as the way to settle problems.

Memorial Planned To General Edwards By Connecticut YD

HARTFORD, Conn., April 30 (P)—A bronze memorial to Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, wartime commander of the Yankee Division, will be erected on the State Capitol grounds, if plans of Connecticut YD veterans materialize, was disclosed yesterday by Maj. Leonard J. Maloney of New Haven, national commander of the Yankee Division Veterans' Association.

Mrs. Suzanne Silvercrus Farnum, Belgian countess and wife of Prof. Henry W. Farnum of Yale, has consented to design the memorial, said Major Maloney. She is in Belgium at the present time completing a memorial to Queen Astrid.

Both New Haven and Hartford were considered for location of an Edwards memorial and Hartford chosen as the capital city. In informal discussion of the project the veterans have expressed preference for a bronze figure of the general in heroic size, in "tin hat" and trench coat as they saw him in France.

The form of the memorial has been left to the committee, however.

Child Labor Gain Refuted in South

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Termining "inaccurate" a statement he attributed to a national magazine that child labor in the textile industry in South Carolina had increased 20 per cent from 1920 to 1930 while decreasing 59 per cent elsewhere over the nation, J. Roy Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, declared: "The facts are that South Carolina already had made considerable progress toward eliminating child labor in the textile industry prior to the inauguration of the NRA code in 1933."

Citing records of his department, Commissioner Jones asserted, "In 1920 there were 3721 children between the ages of 14 and 16 working in textile mills in this State. By 1930 the number had dropped to 2414 and by 1932 to 1356. During the 10-year period from 1920 to 1930 the total number of employed in textile plants in this State increased from 54,529 to 67,036."

"Therefore, it is shown that South Carolina made substantial headway in eliminating child labor."

The commissioner quoted the South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs as unreservedly refuting the statement and a similar one attributed to the National Consumers' League as "without authentication," and added: "I have called upon the agencies responsible for publication of these inaccurate statements concerning South Carolina to correct them in justice to the people of this State."

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Daffodils Shown At Horticultural Hall's Free Show

Daffodils, cheery sign of spring, brightened Horticultural Hall today on the opening of Boston's second daffodil show, offered free to the public under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The exhibit will continue through tomorrow night.

Daffodils have been received from New York and Long Island, and include some of the finest of the new varieties. Several of those shown have never been seen in Boston before. Edwin Webster of Chestnut Hill and Mrs. Geoffrey Whitney of Milton are among the amateur exhibitors. In addition to daffodils there is a generous exhibit of tulips, which have been forced for the show.

An illustrated lecture on the "Lure of the Daffodil," is to be given by Mrs. F. S. Foote of Grand Rapids, Mich., tonight. Mrs. Foote is one of the best known daffodil experts in the country. This lecture, like the show, will be free to the public.

Visitors who attend the show tomorrow will also see the exhibits set up by the American Rock Garden Society for its annual meeting, to be held here, Friday and Saturday, with a free lecture at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon by Mrs. Charles K. Stout of Short Hills, N. J.

Congress Sends Plan For Board to Honor Harvard to Roosevelt

Now awaiting only President Roosevelt's approval, the Senate resolution creating a Harvard Tercentenary Commission, and carrying an appropriation of \$10,000, was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday. By the resolution the commission membership will consist of President Roosevelt, Vice-President Garner and Speaker Joseph W. Byrns, each of these empowered to appoint four others to complete the body. Garner and Byrns to name Senators and Representatives.

The \$10,000 appropriated is for traveling and incidental expenses. The commissioners will not receive salaries.

The resolution provided that "the United States unite with Harvard University in a fitting and appropriate observance of the 300th anniversary of its founding, which marked the formal beginning of higher education in the United States."

Schools Seen as Way To Curb Delinquency

HONOLULU—To combat the increasing problem of juvenile delinquency in Hawaii, social leaders and educators are almost unanimously agreed that the compulsory school age limit should be raised from 14 to 16 years and the charge of annual tuition in grades 9 to 12 should be abolished.

At present no pupil in the territory is required to attend school after the age of 14. There is a territorial law requiring payment of an annual \$10 tuition fee in grades 9 to 12.

At the annual meeting of the Hawaii Education Association tuition repeal and a boost in the age limit for compulsory school attendance were to be endorsed as two measures needed immediately to curb delinquency while other social reconstruction in the territory was being planned.

Chiefly because of geographical factors and the rigid check on incoming and outgoing ships and passengers at Honolulu, the only regular port of call in the islands for trans-Pacific passenger ships, what might be termed the major criminal element in Hawaii is kept at a minimum. But juvenile crimes are widespread and provide the major police problem in the territory.

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9:30 WEET (WEAP-National), "The Magic of Speech."

10:00 WBZ (WJZ-National), "The Magic of Speech."

10:30 WBZ (WJZ-National), "The Magic of Speech."

11:00 WBZ (WJZ-National), "The Magic of Speech."

Crash of Falling Timber Again Echoes in Woods of Maine

Townships which haven't heard ring of an axe for decades again listen for the roar of leaping logs as they bump through the swiftly carrying waters on their way to the mills.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
MACHIAS, Maine, April 30.—Paul Bunyan, mythical giant of the north woods, awoke from a sleep of many years in the woods "over East" and stretched. The ground trembled. Trees shook and toppled. Rivers leaped at the roar of his yawn.

From Maine townships which haven't heard the ring of an axe since the Civil War, logs were tumbled into the Machias. For over 50 miles they bumped helter-skelter through the "white-swift-waters." Today the logs float on the placid mill ponds of this seaport village, awaiting the ang-g-g bite of the saw.

Joyous Sight
These swollen, log-covered mill ponds, resembling huge patches of corduroy, are a joyous sight to villagers. Machias sawmills haven't operated a full season in years. In contrast, this spring the mills must work overtime to transform the bulky logs into "dimension" timber.

This winter 150 men were at work in the woods. Part of the mills will man the mills this summer. Such steady work is a great boon, of course, to any community in eastern Maine just now.

To Maine as well as to Machias last week's drive was a welcome event. For a generation or more the State has lamented the dwindling of its once great industry—when logs were cut in the woods, timber sawed in the mills, and the product shipped by schooner to ports throughout the world.

Dwindle No More
This spring's Machias River drive is regarded as an indication that the lumber business in Maine will dwindle no more, that it may slowly increase, especially here in the eastern part of the State.

To back up this assertion, L. S. Crane, Machias lumberman, points to his winter cuttings in Townships 36 and 42 in Washington County. A second growth forest was logged off—spruces that would scale close to 1000 feet, pines that would saw into boards 30 inches wide, "long stuff" straight as a string, of which any logger would boast.

Not Denuded
A successful lumberman for 32 years, Mr. Crane declared emphatically that the Maine woods are not denuded by the ruthless years of axe and fire.

"The answer is out in that river," he said. "Did you ever see any better logs than those?"

Northeastern Maine today is the only section of New England where tall timber is found on the stump, Mr. Crane continued. But lumber throughout the State is on the increase, for Maine has learned its lesson and the "days of senseless slashing of standing timber" are gone forever.

"Already," he said, "planting over of our acres is the rule toward future crops of prime timber that will always find a market."

Behind the index story of the lumber business, lies another story, the human side—the picturesque logger, the man with the red and black checked shirt, scraggly beard, and double-bladed axe, the man who cuts the giant trees and shoots them from the skyways into the river.

Sleeping Patterns
With the decline of the lumber industry, story after story has been printed of the passing of this unique body of men, whose roaring tales have furnished copy for dime novels and plots for scenarios and stamped a pattern on Maine life that is likely to remain for centuries.

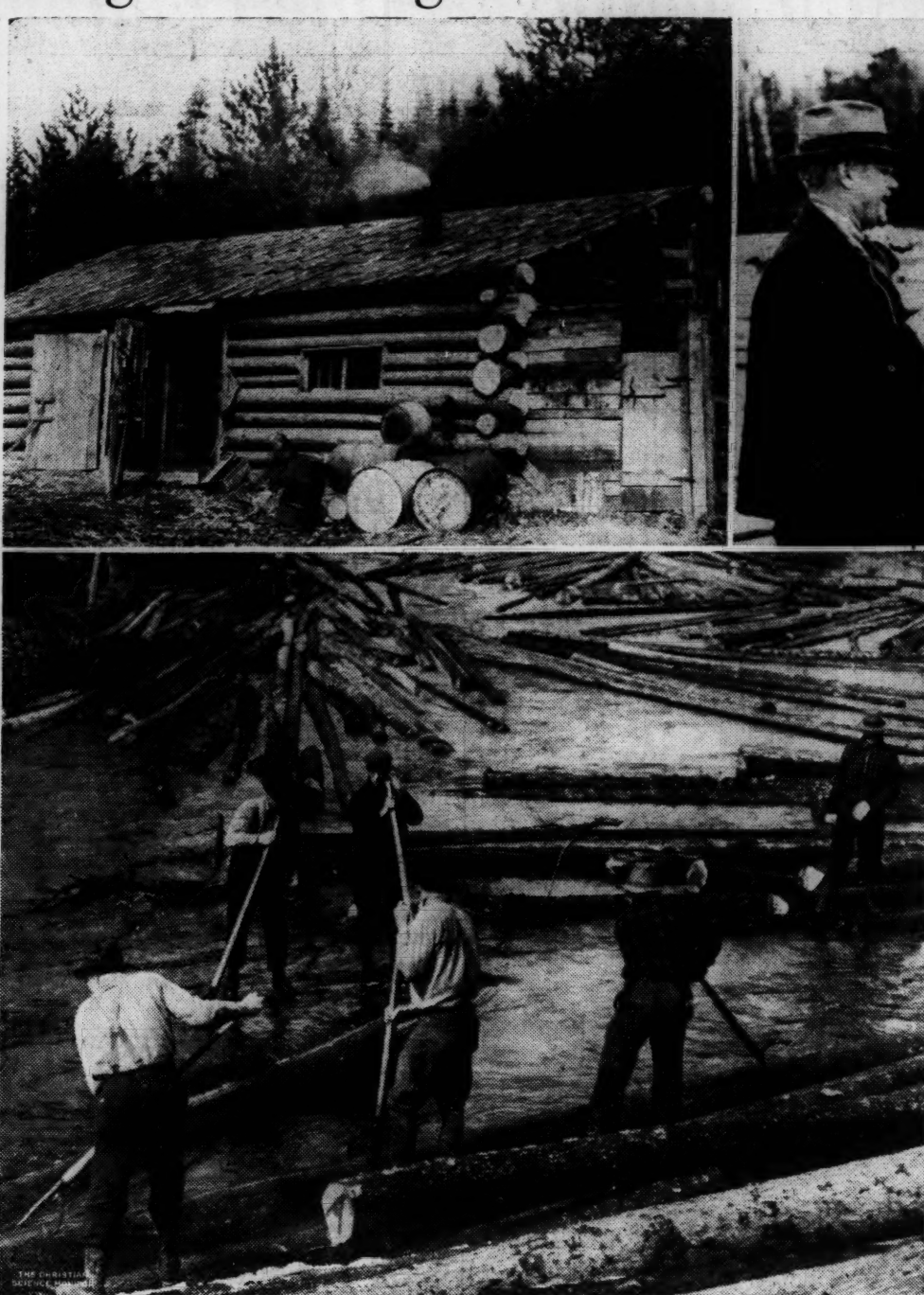
To many Maine people the operations of the Great Northern Paper Company last year in the north, the operations this year in Washington County and the operations during the winter in the Sandy River country near Hallowell are reassuring. The Maine woodsmen, in smaller numbers, still live.

In the logs of the woods, these buckaroos of ax, pickaxe, and peavey are as daring and adept today as the old men of yesterday—even as daring, it is declared, as Paul Bunyan's mythical army, the most famous band of loggers ever to hew their way across forested America.

To a visitor at the Machias River camp, who had questioned the ability of today's woodsman, the answer came dramatically.

Thundering Roar
"We were just finishing dinner at the 'wangan,' or field kitchen," began the visitor. "The river drivers were resting, laying nary a word. Suddenly from the river came a thundering roar. We knew what it meant. Just where a roaring rapids began, an old socker of a spruce had swung broadside to the current and lodged between the rocks."

"Quicker than it takes to tell, after log piled up and the makings of a good jam that might take days of dangerous, and the hardest kind of work to break, was forming. "Grabbing their peaveys, Mr. Crane's crew raced to the river, jumping nimbly from log to log where a misstep was fatal. With dextrous twist of the peaveys the driver rolled the worst logs out into the clear water and in no time at all had a crevice in the jam leading down to the key log."



Scenes at a Maine Lumber Camp
Upper Left—Lumberjack's Cabin in Maine. Upper Right—L. S. Crane, Machias Lumberman, Discusses Details With His Master "Driver," Earl Taylor. Lower—A Typical Log Jam

seemed to explode. Logs as big around as barrels—it seemed—shot into the air. With a disappointed groan, the jam dissolved and moved downstream. It was quick work and proved beyond all doubt that log drivers of today need not tip their battered hats to their ancestors.

Rough and Ready
The camp on Little Spencer was rough and ready. The walls are of Norway pine logs. The bunks were framed in poles, and everything which could be made of the materials available on the spot was built right in the clearing. The cabin was 12 miles from the nearest highway passable for automobiles and nothing was carried over that 12 miles which was not absolutely necessary. It was such a cabin, in fact, as might have been built in some other part of Maine 250 years ago by the first settlers in a new village.

One half was set aside for bunks, the other for kitchen and dining room.

One eats with tin cutlery: from tin plates, and drinks from round tin cups with flaring sides, but no handles. The only thing lacking to make the whole camp look as if it had come straight out of the pages of a storybook is the old-time rough-and-ready cook. Cook in this camp was French-Canadian and delicate, and instead of roaring "Come and get it" at meal time, he said, "Deener iss ready." One quickly learned to forgive him his failure to conform to tradition, however, when one tasted his pot roast and mince pies.

Piles of Logs
Half a mile below the cabin were the first log "landings," piles of logs hauled to the river bank during the winter and rolled up into huge windrows. The business of the river crew was to push or pull other wise propel these logs into the water where the current would carry them away downstream. At first it didn't seem like much of a job. The logs were lying in such a way that it seemed as if loosening one or two at the bottom would start the whole pile rumbling into the water. But logs are perverse, especially big ones, and only occasionally did 25 or 30 let go at once, rolling toward the water while the rivermen skipped out with them, waiting until the mass had stopped shifting before seeking to get back near shore. But it is fascinating to watch the members of a good river crew at work, to marvel at their agility and footing, to see them escape wettings by a hair, and laugh with the rest when one gets isolated on a log that is floating downstream and has either to call for the bateau or ride down the river until he can find a chance to jump to the bank.

A river man does not mind getting his feet wet, but he feels that he is clumsy and unskillful if he gets a complete wetting. Log rolling is considered a circus stunt and is not tolerated. When a riverman has occasion to go somewhere on a log, he picks a crooked one which doesn't roll in the water, sticks his cantleg into it, and glides along as safely as he might descend an escalator.

The log driver's day begins at 5 o'clock at the flagstaff camp, when the cook invades the early morning gloom of the bunkhouse with a lusty "Everybody up." Only the woods superintendent shaved and only one of the boys had a toothbrush, so toilets were scanty. Breakfast was at 5:15 and by 5:30 the whole crew of 25 was on the way to the landings to begin work. For the first few days they came back to the camp for lunch. After they had worked down the river, cookee carried lunch. Supper was at 6 and by 7 nearly everybody was in the bunks and many were asleep. Only the guides, of whom there were two in the crew, stayed up to spin yarns.

After the drive the men go back to farms, to town; others to less exciting and dangerous occupations. But if the call comes for another long log drive next year, they'll probably be on it.

Classes Will Study Trees and Shrubs At Arnold Arboretum
A two-hour "test" class to study the trees and shrubs of New England will be held at the Arnold Arboretum each Saturday morning during May, to determine whether the public is sufficiently interested to make such a course a permanent feature.

The study will consist of identification of trees and shrubs, their ornamental properties, habits of growth and other features. Examination of the plants—different botanical groups at each meeting—and informal outdoor talks, will be the bases of instruction.

No technical knowledge or special preparation is required. Class instruction will afford opportunities for questions and answers.

Texas Student Wins Brown Scholarship
PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 30 (AP)—Leon M. Payne of Dallas, Texas, today was awarded the 1937 scholarship at Brown University. The scholarship, a cash award, is given to the student who "best combines scholastic ability, athletic ability and character."

Payne, a member of this year's graduating class, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, has been class marshal for two years; president of his fraternity, Phi Kappa Psi, and president of the Cammarian Club, student governing body.

He played on the varsity football and lacrosse teams for three years, and was prominent in other student activities. He is a son of Leon F. Payne of the class of 1907.

Camera Course Put In State Extension Plan at Technology

Commissioner of Education James G. Reardon announced today that three Saturday afternoon field trips for practice photography will be included in an adult course, "Outdoor Photography for the Amateur," which the State University Extension Division will open next Monday night at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Stillman Powers, Boston photographer and artist, will be the instructor. The course includes five lectures, to be held on Mondays at 7:30 p. m., beginning May 6, in Room 120, Building 6, at Technology; and three Saturday afternoon field trips to places having photographic interest such as Rockport, the Fenway, and Plymouth.

The lectures will cover the mechanics of the camera and its operation; types of cameras and equipment; photographic optics and exposure; developing and printing; and enlarging and copying. There will be slides to supplement the talks showing examples of composition and outdoor work. The first meeting on Monday night is open to visitors.

Maine Drys Meet To Map Militant Summer Campaign

BANGOR, Maine, April 30 (AP)—Maine prohibitionists met here today with the Penobscot County committee to formulate a party platform and lay plans for a militant campaign before the September election.

The Rev. Donald P. Hurlburt of Bangor, vice-chairman of the county unit, was scheduled to deliver a welcoming address. James Perrigo of Sebago Lake, is chairman of the party's state committee.

Prohibitionists from all parts of the State were expected although there were no delegative provisions for the gathering.

The call for the conference listed the aims of the meeting as election of a state committee, nomination of presidential electors and a state ticket, and formulation of plans to place the party on the state ballot.

Machine Tool Builders Receive Trade Award

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—The National Machine Tool Builders Association has been awarded first honors for trade association work by the American Trade Association executives.

Secretary Roper presented the award.

Prizes for meritorious work were awarded also to the American Dry Milk Institute, American Institute of Steel Construction, Automobile Manufacturers Association, National Fertilizer Association, Tanners' Council of America and the United States Building and Loan League.

Taft Condemns New Deal; Offers a G. O. P. Platform

CONCORD, N. H., April 30 (AP)—Robert A. Taft, Ohio's "favorite son" candidate for the Republican nomination for President, advanced today a 16-plank platform based on stabilization of the currency, a balanced budget, and a "hands-off" policy for business.

His address, prepared for delivery before the Women's Republican Club of New Hampshire, was viewed by some of Mr. Taft's friends as a move to strengthen his position as a possible dark-horse candidate for the presidential nomination in event the Republican convention became deadlocked.

New Deal Condemned
The first of Mr. Taft's 16 points called for condemnation "without qualification and in the strongest language to be found, of the basic philosophy of the New Deal."

He defined that philosophy as the accomplishment "through orders issued by a bureaucratic government to every industry, and to every business and in every industry, and to every worker in the United States," of the President's ideal of a better standard of living.

Another plank called for the turning back to local communities, with federal assistance, of the administration of relief.

Taft accused the present Administration of failing to fulfill a promise to reduce the tariff "except in a minor way with reciprocal treaties, affecting an infinitely small amount of goods."

Constitution Upheld
Included in the other 12 points in his platform, which include repudiation of a number of new-deal policies and qualified commendation of others, were such planks as:

Unhesitating approval of "the American constitutional system, the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States which reaffirm that system, and the general competitive business system."

Continued support of the principles of the Sherman Act, prohibiting monopoly and maintaining free competition.

Approval of federal control of interstate public utilities.

Endorsement of the child labor amendment.

Advocacy of a system of old-age pensions subsidized by the Federal Government but radical amendment of the present social security program.

Control of Money
Approval of "such reasonable measures as have been taken to control banking and to control the use of money on the stock exchange."

Unhesitating promise to "proceed immediately to seek a stabilization of world currencies on a reasonable basis, and a return to the gold standard."

Pledge to balance the budget, principally by reducing expenditures,

and if necessary by levying additional taxes on the principle of ability to pay.

Bridges Gives Principles
Gov. H. Styles Bridges declared that as a delegate to the Republican National Convention he would favor adopting a "liberal, constructive platform." Included in his principles were:

Furthering of a social security program to include unemployment insurance and the principle of moderate old-age pensions.

Preservation of the American form of government as established by the Constitution.

Sane Farm Program
Maintenance of a stable currency. Opposition to unsound agricultural policies and support of a "safe and sane" farm program.

Restoration of confidence to industry and development of policies to encourage industry to absorb the unemployed.

Elimination of unfair competitive labor conditions through interstate compacts relating to wages, hours, working conditions.

Return of the relief problem to states with federal assistance through grants.

B. & M. Asks Leave To Abandon Branches Damaged by Floods
The Boston & Maine Railroad announced today that it was filing with the Interstate Commerce Commission applications for authority to abandon three branch lines which have been damaged by floods. These lines are:

Ashburnham Branch, which runs for 2 1/2 miles between South Ashburnham and Ashburnham, Mass.

About 37 miles of its Claremont Branch between Garrison Station, near Concord and Sunapee Depot, N. H.

Bristol Branch, about 13 miles, between Franklin and Bristol, N. H.

Before the floods there was only freight service on the Ashburnham line and on the Bristol line only mixed train service. There was passenger service on the Claremont Branch, but since the flood business has been substituted.

It was stated that traffic on these lines has been so light that the expense of rebuilding them and continuing them in operation was not warranted.

Juveniles Get Appeal Right
PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 30 (AP)—Governor Green signed yesterday an act giving convicted juveniles the right of appeal to Superior Court. Appeals will be heard in chambers, without a jury, by the superior court judge presiding over the Court of Domestic Relations.

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Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes	New York
Europe	May 2 (mid.)	Cherbourg	May 8	Boston 2, 1:00 pm May 2, 7:30 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes	New York
Maunganui	San Francisco	May 6	May 1, 4:00 pm May 1, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes	New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	May 9	May 4, 4:00 pm May 4, 7:30 pm
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	May 16	May 11, 4:00 pm May 11, 7:30 pm

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- No Waste Heat**—The electrical method of water heating is the most efficient ever devised. Eliminates waste. You get all the heat you pay for.
- Special Low Rate**—The rate for electric water heating is a low "off-peak" rate provided for this service alone.

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Boston Edison Golden Jubilee 1886-1936 50 years of service

THE EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

Commodity and Money Markets

Price Legislation Illegal, Declares Eminent Lawyer

The Christian Science Monitor
 NGTON, April 30—Gilbert
 gue, authority on trade
 law, declared that pend-

tion affecting price-making would be unenforceable and "unsteady," the antitrust suit, the Federal Trade Commission, in an address in connection with the convention of the National Association of Commerce of the United States, yesterday. He said that the proposed legislation would be contrary to the Supreme Court decision in the *Grain Processing* Institute case. Mr. Clegg specifically attacked the proposed antitrust bill which he said would cancel the right now reserved to the existing antitrust laws to make differing prices and terms of sale in good faith to meet competition, and

the Federal Trade Commission decide whether quantities are unjustly discriminated to award in case of punitive damages which enabled with attorneys' fees "man bill," he continued, "prices" to be the amount the vendor after deduction of freight or other costs of freight defrayed by the districts 'price' as defined man bill to F. O. B. factor and eliminates from the 'price' all basing point zone prices and F. O. B. prices."

in bills, declaring that it would entrench middlemen in the industry in positions of privilege, and would in effect perpetuate discriminations in prices of sale, except between wholesalers and retailers, and would in effect eliminate all possibilities to customers for direct distribution service, thus in the industry the artificial barrier between the innumerable new and intermediate and secondary distributing facilities.

se bills, the earnestness of their sponsors are pressing upon Congress, and the earnestness with which they are resisting them, suggests comments:

These bills are reminiscent of the anti-union, anti-labor jacket provisions that the industries insisted on writing into the NRA codes, and each of these bills is originated, like those, in the demands of particular sections of the legislature.

These bills have originated in the House and have received the endorsement of the NRA collapsed there is a wide-spread feeling among thousands of businessmen making no part either in or in opposing these bills should be a comprehensive examination of the anti-trust and the Federal Trade Act."

INGS, Va., April 30 (AP)—The Federal Reserve's monetary policy commission today said that interest rates may continue at low levels as long as excess reserves are recouped and prices rise sharply.

Edward P. Ayres, of Cleveland, chairman of the commission, said in a summary of its conclusions that the executive council of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York "probably durably" low interest rates.

Ayres said federal action to raise interest rates or a general price increase would move present levels and

that prevailed in the depression" would raise interest rates. General conclusions to arrive at are that the pre-levels of interest rates are due to the existing reserves of member states, a contributing factor to keep them low is large volume and slow demand deposits in the bank Ayres said.

Exchange Rates

Fluctuations of foreign exchanges in the last previous figure" as

Europe	Today	Last Prev	Party
	\$4.94	\$4.93½	\$8.2397

1.947	4.94	8.237
1.949	4.959	8.243
1.951	4.961	8.251
1.953	4.958	8.247
1.954	4.958	8.247
1.955	4.959	8.248
1.956	4.962	8.252
1.957	4.964	8.256
1.958	4.966	8.260
1.959	4.968	8.264
1.960	4.970	8.268
1.961	4.972	8.272
1.962	4.974	8.276
1.963	4.976	8.280
1.964	4.978	8.284
1.965	4.980	8.288
1.966	4.982	8.292
1.967	4.984	8.296
1.968	4.986	8.300
1.969	4.988	8.304
1.970	4.990	8.308
1.971	4.992	8.312
1.972	4.994	8.316
1.973	4.996	8.320
1.974	4.998	8.324
1.975	5.000	8.328
1.976	5.002	8.332
1.977	5.004	8.336
1.978	5.006	8.340
1.979	5.008	8.344
1.980	5.010	8.348
1.981	5.012	8.352
1.982	5.014	8.356
1.983	5.016	8.360
1.984	5.018	8.364
1.985	5.020	8.368
1.986	5.022	8.372
1.987	5.024	8.376
1.988	5.026	8.380
1.989	5.028	8.384
1.990	5.030	8.388
1.991	5.032	8.392
1.992	5.034	8.396
1.993	5.036	8.400
1.994	5.038	8.404
1.995	5.040	8.408
1.996	5.042	8.412
1.997	5.044	8.416
1.998	5.046	8.420
1.999	5.048	8.424
2.000	5.050	8.428

3732	3730	.6180
5827	5824	.5806
3275	3269	"
2988	2988	"
5800	5800	.9613
4994	5000	.5000
Canada		
9969	9969	1.6931
Mexico		
2785	2785	.2440

China—cents per silver
Kong and Shanghai.

de Futures					Net
	High	Low	Last	Chg	
5	11.18	11.12	11.18	—13	
11	11.81	11.42	11.86	—05	
10	11.80	11.75	11.78	—14	

Business and
IndustrySEC Head Sees
Firmer Federal
Grip on Finance

CHICAGO, April 30 (P)—James M. Landis, chairman of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission, last night summed up its labors of the past two years as representing "only the beginnings of development in the technique of securities regulation."

Recalling the fears he said business men had displayed toward the initiation of the body he heads, he added that "fortunately, a co-operative spirit, together with toleration of our mistakes," soon superseded them with the result that major outlines of the structure intended to protect American investors were now apparent.

Stern Work of Building
But "the Securities and Exchange Commission," he continued in an address prepared for delivery before the Economic Club, "faces not the task of gentle polishing and refining but the stern work of continued building."

Listing purposes of the commission and the extent to which they have and can be realized, Mr. Landis said three major principles were to govern:

Controlling credit to prevent undue speculation.
Insuring the specific information necessary to make intelligent investment possible.

Banishment of fraudulent and questionable practices from the securities business.

To curb undue speculation, the speaker said, the Federal Reserve Board was granted authority to set up limits for both margin requirements with brokers and the extent to which banks and financial institutions might lend for securities purchasing.

Sees Benefits to Public
Referring to the widely discussed action of the Federal Reserve System recently in providing a flat 55 per cent of market value ratio for margin purchases, he said it produced "no noticeably serious market-wise effect or serious objection."

On the SEC's purpose to obtain disclosure of adequate factual data on issues in the national market, Mr. Landis said the response to its rulings "was as a whole gladly undertaken" and made a reality of its initiators' faith "that American industrial enterprise would recognize the importance of full and complete disclosure."

Marked improvement is to be seen in the quality of annual reports to stockholders," he declared. One need yet, he said, was a provision for current quarterly reports from corporations.

"The principle of disclosure can have the effect of narrowing the margin of guess work and make possible the line of demarcation between investment and speculation. In other words, the means for national self discipline are at hand but only time can tell whether they will be employed."

Eastman Kodak's Business Better
NEW YORK, April 30 (P)—Business of Eastman Kodak Company is better at the present time than it was a year ago, Thomas J. Hargrave, vice-president, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

Production facilities of the company's subsidiary, the Tennessee Eastman Corporation, are being expanded, Mr. Hargrave said. These added facilities were made necessary by the growing demand for the plant's output of cellulose acetate. The plant, which employs about 3600 workers, is working 24 hours a day, he added.

Francis R. Hart of Boston has been elected a director to succeed George W. Todd of Rochester. Mr. Hart is president of the United Fruit Company.

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LOS ANGELES NEW YORK

Change in Margin Requirements Confuse Trading Fraternity

Securities Cerberus



James S. Landis
Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission

Netherlands Money
For Mexican Railway

MEXICO CITY, April 30 (P)—The Netherlands financial houses have joined to lend Mexico 80,000,000 pesos (\$22,216,000) to construct 800 kilometers (495 miles) of railroads linking the States of Tabasco, Chiapas and Yucatan on the east coast. The newspaper Excelsior said the loan would be started in September or October, as soon as the summer rainy season has ended, with Netherlands experts supervising construction of the first sections of the lines.

Excelsior said the Department of Communications and Public Works obtained the loan after six months' negotiations, during which Dr. V. Kresin, representing the Netherlands firms, came to Mexico.

The World's Business
The French Elections—Reactions in Wall Street and Poland—What Is the Gold Bloc?
By H. B. E.

THE French elections are having repercussions in centers as wide apart as New York and Warsaw.

In New York the stock market, after its 12-month run-up, is in a sinking spell, and one of the causes assigned for it is uncertainty over the French franc. If the Paris government, after gauging French opinion at the polls, should decide to devalue the franc, then several other sister countries might probably follow suit, and there would then be a reflux of foreign money back to Europe, whence it has been seeking safety in the American market because of this fear. How much "tramp money" there is in New York, none can tell. The annual report of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York says that New York is holding a considerable amount, but it does not say any estimate. When uncertainty gives place to certainty—as it would if the franc and other currencies were devalued—then this money would be repatriated. Such a reflux would probably cause selling of securities and other paper in which the money is now invested; hence shrewd speculators are anticipating the action by selling in advance.

On the other side of the ocean the repercussion in Warsaw is the most interesting. There has been anticipatory selling in Poland, also; but the selling has been focused in the foreign exchange, not the stock market. It has been a "flight from the zloty"—another of those currency flights which have made for the situation in New York which has already been described. Polish speculators, fearing (among other things) that the French elections will be followed by monetary disturbance, have been transferring their money into currencies which, to adapt Lenin's famous phrase, "have had their revolution."

The zloty's fate is intimately related to the franc's. Hence the speculators have imagined that, if the franc is devalued, there would be a good prospect that the zloty would be devalued. The Polish authorities have now impeded these "beating the market" specialists by putting the foreign exchange market under official control. This was done in New York, it will be recalled, before dollar devaluation, when Fred I. Kent, of the Bankers' Trust Company was given the job of "exchange dictator."

It was his duty to scrutinize transfers of dollars into foreign currencies so as to keep such transfers down to legitimate, or non-speculative, transactions.

So the financial world is profoundly interested in the French elections. They may add another monetary convulsion to the many which have occurred since the World Monetary and Economic Conference which was held in London in 1923.

The object of this parley was again to unite the world under a common gold standard. It failed. The nations then gathered together into separate monetary groups. There are of main importance.

1. Sterling area, headed by Great Britain's pound. The pound is a non-gold currency, which has undergone depreciation. Therefore the currencies adhering to it are non-gold and depreciated. They are satellites of the inconvertible or paper pound. They are by far the main group among the world monetary groups. Every so often you will read of another recruit. The latest, which went over to

the pound two weeks ago, was Bolivia.

2. The dollar. The United States, after Mr. Roosevelt's spectacular rejection of world monetary stabilization at the world conference, decided to "go it alone" in its monetary affairs. The dollar is a gold currency, in so far as it can be interchanged with gold at a fixed price in the foreign exchange market, but it has been devalued.

3. The Gold Bloc, about which we shall probably hear a great deal in the next few months. Headed by France, it was originally composed of France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Poland. These nations, before the world conference broke up, issued a joint statement "affirming their intention of maintaining the free functioning of the gold standard in their respective countries at the existing gold parities." For the time being, the world conference had called the "gold bloc." Their status is that they refused either to go off the gold standard, and allow their currencies to depreciate as Great Britain did, or devalue to a new gold standard, as the United States did.

Naturally the decision to uphold their "existing parities" involved a serious hardship to the gold bloc countries. The other groups enjoyed an artificial advantage in trade under the new standard. For instance, the devaluation of the dollar, by reducing the price of the dollar in francs, reduced the price of dollar goods to those with francs to spend.

Several members of the original gold bloc have not been able to live up to their Spartan declaration in London. In current language they have "resigned." In March last year Belgium threw up the sponge, and devalued its currency. Italy still keeps near its "existing gold parity," but the rate is largely nominal, as you would find out if you tried to change lira into dollars. And there is no "free functioning" of exchange, since the Duce rigidly controls the market. Poland is now following Italy's example.

The news from Poland is reported variously as an "embargo on gold" and as "a departure from the old standard." It is neither. Poland for years past has had an embargo on gold and was not on the gold standard when it signed the London declaration. The prerequisite of the gold standard is that a country shall buy and sell gold at a fixed price to all comers. This is the Polish system only in theory. The Bank of Poland statutes read, "The Bank after a date to be fixed by the Council of Ministers will be obliged to redeem the notes in gold on demand." Some day, it was hoped, the zloty would be made interchangeable with gold. This has never arrived. What has happened is that for a preparatory period the zloty was made interchangeable with gold currencies. This system, coupled with the determination to defend the existing exchange rate, entitled Poland to charter membership of the "gold bloc."

Now even this link has been broken, as was the case with Belgium and Italy, and only three members of the gold bloc are left: France, Switzerland, and Netherlands. The activity of the speculators in Poland has added to the general uncertainty in financial circles as to the fate of the gold bloc.

Reserve Board's Margin Rules
Seen as Complicating Situation

By Harold M. Fleming

NEW YORK, April 30—Behind the recent sharp sell-off in the stock market, important developments in the regulation of stock trading margins are occurring. Only the desiccated nature and mathematical complexity of margin rules have prevented the rather dramatic nature of these off-stage developments from receiving greater public attention, and have confined interest in them to brokers, bankers, and officials of the Stock Exchange and the Federal Reserve Board. Yet fears regarding the new regulations to go into effect on May 1, were blamed in part for last week's stock market decline. When these fears were allayed by a surprise move of the Stock Exchange, however, the market continued to decline. And it appears likely that by the time the new Reserve Board regulations go into effect one of the margin's most drastic selling tests of margin rules will have passed.

Late in March the Federal Reserve Board published a new ruling regarding the amount of securities which banks can lend to brokers on securities carried on margin for customers. These "brokers' loans" have never before been subject to official limitation, but in accordance with the modern theory that stock market over-expansion can be checked by federal curb on available loan-money, the Reserve Board set the low limit of 60 per cent as the total amount which a bank can lend on call or on time to a broker for the carrying of securities. This means that a broker can secure a loan of only \$600,000 on security collateral with a market value of \$1,000,000. In previous practice he might borrow as much as \$800,000.

Seemingly Liberal Rule
In view of the simultaneous ruling of the Board that customers buying on margin must put up \$550,000 for every \$1,000,000 worth of securities purchased, this was not, on its face, a drastic requirement. Under present rules the broker can lend the customer only \$450,000 to buy \$1-

million worth of securities, but he can then hypothecate the securities with a bank for a loan of \$800,000, or \$150,000 more than he himself lent. This 15 per cent difference is considered a liberal allowance for the broker's running expenses of securities in bank, stock transfer, etc., which he cannot borrow on. Under the above arrangement, he need not use any of his own capital, which he can maintain intact for reserves, the account being "self-financing."

Last week, however, sudden doubts began to grip bankers and brokers in regard to this "Regulation U" as it will apply to brokers' loans. The regulation ostensibly calls for an "initial margin" on brokers' loans, like the simultaneously promulgated securities in bank, in any market decline, and the 15 per cent for customer loans. The margin applies only at the purchase price. Thereafter the price can drop and the margin shrink, but the law is not concerned. "Maintenance margin" rules are the concern of the broker himself and of the stock exchange.

But brokers' loans are constantly changing. Call loans are renewed from day to day. The pledged securities are frequently changed as customers sell and buy. Hence an "initial margin" requirement for a broker's loan is in effect a "maintenance margin."

It suddenly dawned on Wall Street last week, as the market was beginning to crack, that as soon as the new regulation went into effect, brokers would have to put up more money with the banks in any market decline, and the 15 per cent leeway between the customer's deposit and the broker's deposit would shrink quickly. If the original \$1,000,000 of collateral, on which the broker had to put up \$400,000, and the bank had loaned \$600,000, the broker would have to put up \$120,000 more (thus maintaining the 60-40 ratio by reducing the bank's loan to \$480,000), which is 60 per cent of \$800,000. This added margin the broker would have to exact, at least in large part, from his customer.

New Face on Margin Rules
This, however, would put an entirely new face on the margin situation. Heretofore, after the customer has put up his 55 per cent initial margin, his equity can shrink indefinitely without meeting further federal margin requirements. It only hits bottom and necessarily touches off a margin call when it gets down to the Stock Exchange minimum maintenance-margin requirement of 23 per cent (i. e. when the \$100 of stock bought with \$55 of customer's money and \$45 of broker's money shrinks to a market value of \$58.50, at which point the customer has an equity of only \$13.50 over the \$45 he owes the broker).

This wide spread between the federal "initial margin" and the stock exchange's maintenance margin provided a cushion for market declines before margin calls would touch off distress selling, but the implication of the new pseudo-initial margin requirement for brokers' loans would indirectly all but wipe out the requirement for maintenance margins in practice from the broker which he would have to require from his customer.

The broker might avoid the need of calling on his customer for high maintenance margins by the simple device of using his own capital, were it not for the fact that Exchange Committee on Business Conduct has for years had a rule that "the minimum margin shall be sufficient in all cases to finance the account."

Pressure was brought to bear on the Reserve Board by the American Bankers' Association and others to clarify or change its ruling, but there was not much hope of success. Meantime, it was expected that the Exchange, in order to keep its members within the law, would raise its maintenance margin requirement, perhaps even doubling it to 46 per cent.

In a surprise move Friday the Business Conduct Committee of the Exchange, instead of raising its requirement, crossed out of its rules the requirement that customer margin accounts must be self-financing.

It also cut the margin requirements for small accounts. For those with a debit balance under \$5000 it had formerly required 33 per cent margins. This was eliminated, putting them on the same requirement as larger accounts, 23 per cent.

Few Margin Calls Made
Meantime margin calls being sent out during the current break are the smallest, in proportion to the sharpness of the decline, in many years. Since April last, all brokers have been required, under board ruling, minimum 55 per cent initial margins. So margin calls to begin with, stocks can drop some 40 per cent before the Exchange's maintenance requirement of 23 per cent necessitates a margin call.

But brokers point out that under this arrangement, while distress selling is minimized, so is bargain buying. The moment stock prices drop to where the customer's margin is below 55 per cent, the account becomes "restricted" and no further purchases can be made until it is brought up to 55 per cent. The customer does not need to sell, but he is unable to buy. This means that the rally must come largely from cash buying.

There is some regret in the Street that the Exchange has seen fit to abolish the "self-financing" requirement for all customers' accounts. It means that brokers may be tempted to operate with less reserves than formerly, and the solvency of brokerage houses through the market crashes has been a matter of great pride. However, it is not expected that many houses will take advantage of the ruling. Moreover, the section of Regulation U which

U. S. Receipts Rise;
So Do Expenditures

U. S. Gov't Receipts & Expenditures For Period July 1, To April 30

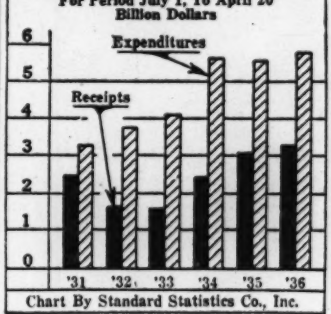


Chart by Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES
Government has continued their favorable comparison with earlier years, but, as will be noted on the chart, expenditures are showing no let-down, but rather a small increase.

prompted this relaxation of the Exchange's rules is correspondingly severe. The requirements for the broker's equity in the stock collateralized with the bank are higher. In a pinch the broker might have less money in reserve, but more at the bank. Like virtually all financial reforms, the net effect is to tighten up the financial structure at one point and loosen it up at another.

(Previous discussion of stock margin regulations can be found on the financial page of The Christian Science Monitor for Jan. 31.)

(To be concluded)

New York City Bank
Deposits in 2 Years
Show 4.6 P. C. Gain

NEW YORK, April 30—During the past two years deposits in 15 leading New York City banks increased over \$3,000,000,000, or about 4.6 per cent, according to Hare's, Ltd.

At the close of 1935, says the report, deposits for this group of banks totaled \$10,663,160,948, an all-time peak. This compares with \$7,277,483,323 at Dec. 31, 1933. Deposits of Chase National Bank were the largest for any bank in the group, totaling \$2,075,121,091 at Dec. 31, 1935, compared with \$1,364,339,449 at the end of 1933. National City Bank deposits increased from \$1,117,159,221 at Dec. 31, 1933 to \$1,652,366,244 at Dec. 1, 1935, and those of Guaranty Trust Company increased from \$1,019,592,652 to \$1,513,931,163.

"That actual earnings have not kept pace with potential earning power is due," according to the firm, "in the main, to two factors, viz., abnormally low demand for credit and abnormally low money and interest rates. These are temporary phenomena which time will correct, though how soon, no one can say. However, it is encouraging to note that the low point in credit demand seems to have been passed, and that the trend is now upward."

The March, 1935, statements of the 15 banks showed aggregate loans and discounts of approximately \$3,046,457,000, whereas the 1936 March statements show approximately \$3,384,224,000, an increase of \$337,767,000, or 11.1 per cent."

Chesapeake & Ohio \$40,362,000
Bonds Are Offered at 3 1/2 P. C.

NEW YORK, April 30—An issue of \$40,362,000 of refunding and improvement mortgage 3 1/2 per cent bonds, Series D of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company is being offered today by a banking group headed by Morgan Stanley & Co. and including Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Edward B. Smith & Co. and seven other houses. The bonds are dated May 1, 1936, and mature May 1, 1996, and are priced at 99 1/2 and accrued interest to yield about 3.32 per cent. This is said to be the first issue by a railroad company in many years at so low a rate of interest.

The net proceeds will be used, with funds provided by the company to the extent required: (1) to call on May 1, 1936, for redemption at 110 on July 1, 1936, \$35,088,000 refunding and improvement mortgage 4 1/2 per cent bonds, Series B, due on Jan. 1, 1935, and (2) to provide for the payment at maturity of \$756,000 of Raleigh & Southwestern Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, due on July 1, 1936.

The banking group bought the bonds from the Chesapeake & Ohio at 97 1/2 a unit, leaving gross underwriting discounts or commissions of 2 points.

A sinking fund that is expected to retire the entire issue on or before maturity will be provided. The company has agreed to pay \$103,000 to J. P. Morgan & Co. as sinking fund trustee on Nov. 1, 1936, and \$103,000 on May 1 and Nov. 1 of each year, and until the bonds have been paid in full or adequate provision made for their payment, plus an amount equal to 3 1/2 per cent interest annually on all Series D bonds previously acquired through the sinking fund either by purchase or redemption. Sinking fund moneys are to be applied to buy bonds at or below par or, if not obtainable at those prices, to be drawn by lot to be redeemed at par.

The new Series D bonds will be redeemable for purposes other than the sinking fund at the option of the company as a whole or in part on any interest date upon 30 days' notice at 105 to May 1, 1941; 104 1/2 thereafter to May 1, 1947; 104 thereafter to May 1, 1953; 103 1/2 thereafter to May 1, 1959; 103 thereafter to May 1, 1965; 102 1/2 thereafter to May 1, 1971; 102 thereafter to May 1, 1977; 101 1/2 thereafter to May 1, 1983; 101 thereafter to May 1, 1989; 100 1/2 thereafter to May 1, 1992, and par thereafter to maturity.

Financial authorities said withdrawals had been much lower during the last week, with little gold moving to New York.

Gold Withdrawals
From France Lower

PARIS, April 30 (P)—The Bank of France today reported withdrawals of 551,000,000 francs (\$36,550,000) in gold in the week ending April 24, bringing the total gold drain for the period of the last five weeks to 3,763,000,000 francs (\$247,358,000).

Financial authorities said withdrawals had been much lower during the last week, with little gold moving to New York.

This is not an Offering Circular. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Circular. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

\$40,362,000

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company
Refunding and Improvement Mortgage 3 1/2 Bonds
Series D

Dated May 1, 1936 Interest payable May 1 and November 1 in New York City Due May 1, 1996

Coupon Bonds in denomination of \$1,000, registerable as to principal. Fully registered Bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and authorized multiples of \$10,000. Coupon and registered Bonds interchangeable.

Redeemable, in any part, for the Sinking Fund on 30 days' notice on any interest payment date at 100%. Also redeemable, in whole or in part, at the option of the Company, at the following prices: on or prior to May 1, 1941 at 105%; thereafter and on or prior to May 1, 1947 at 104 1/2%; thereafter and on or prior to May 1, 1953 at 104%; thereafter and on or prior to May 1, 1959 at 103 1/2%; thereafter and on or prior to May 1, 1965 at 103%; thereafter and on or prior to May 1, 1971 at 102 1/2%; thereafter and on or prior to May 1, 1977 at 102%; thereafter and on or prior to May 1, 1983 at 101 1/2%; thereafter and on or prior to May 1, 1989 at 101%; thereafter and on or prior to May 1, 1992 at 100 1/2%; and thereafter at 100%. Interest accrued on such redemption dates will also be payable.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Corporate Trustee

The issue and sale of these Bonds are subject to authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In the opinion of Counsel, these Bonds will be legal investments for savings banks in the State of New York.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company has summarized as follows certain parts of its letter dated April 27, 1936 describing this issue. The entire letter and Exhibits, contained in the Offering Circular, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

PURPOSE The net proceeds from the sale of these Bonds will be used, together with funds to be provided by the Company to the extent required, (a) to call on May 1, 1936 for redemption at 110% on July 1, 1936, \$35,088,000 principal amount of the Company's Refunding and Improvement Mortgage 4 1/2% Bonds, Series B, due January 1, 1935, and (b) to provide for the payment at maturity of \$756,000 principal amount of Raleigh and Southwestern Railway Company First Mortgage 4% Bonds due July 1, 1936. Subject to certain terms and conditions, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and certain associates have agreed to purchase severally from the Company these Series D Bonds at 97 1/2 and accrued interest to date of delivery.

EARNINGS: The following compilation of earnings of The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the years 1926 to 1935 inclusive (as to the period January 1, 1926 to April 30, 1936, both inclusive, consolidated with earnings of The Hocking Valley Railway Company, the properties of which were acquired by the Company on May 1, 1936) is from Page 6 of the Company's letter describing these Bonds and is subject to the statements there made and to the information in the Company's Condensed Income Accounts and Profit and Loss Accounts (Exhibits 2 and 3 attached to said letter) and the notes forming integral parts thereof.

Calendar Years	Railway Operating Revenues	Railway Operating Expenses	Operating Ratio	Gross Income	Fixed Charges and Miscellaneous Deductions	Times Earned
1926	\$153,324,289	\$104,796,900	68.3%	\$48,527,389	\$11,818,623	3.6
1927	154,084,689	103,241,232	67.0%	50,843,457	11,223,780	3.8
1928	145,626,404	95,220,878	65.4%	50,405,526	11,242,144	3.9
1929	150,667,975	98,117,587	65.1%	52,550,388	10,349,176	4.5
1930	137,173,037	86,921,031	63.4%	50,252,006	10,823,580	4.2
1931	119,552,170	74,497,861	62.3%	45,054,309	10,902,181	3.4
1932	98,725,859	55,965,115	56.7%	42,760,744	10,778,546	3.2
1933	105,969,532	58,326,007	55.0%	47,643,525	10,435,997	3.7
1934	109,489,077	60,814,971	55.5%	48,674,106	9,888,886	3.5
1935	114,031,434	63,289,894	55.5%	50,741,540	9,909,520	4.1

SECURITY Upon the redemption and payment of the Series B Bonds and the Raleigh and Southwestern bonds referred to above, there will be \$55,146,000 principal amount of Refunding and Improvement Mortgage bonds outstanding in the hands of the public, and also \$22,868,000 principal amount of such bonds in the Company's treasury, all of which will be secured, in the opinion of counsel for the Company, by a direct lien on all of the 2,768 miles of road now owned in fee by the Company (excepting 48 miles acquired since the date of the Mortgage and not subjected to the lien thereof by subsequent supplements), on the Company's interest in 17 miles of road operated under leasehold agreements, on 218 miles of road operated under trackage rights, and on the Company's owned equipment and its leasehold interest in leased equipment, all subject to the prior liens, in so far as they attach, of mortgages securing underlying bonds in the principal amount of \$117,755,000 of which bonds in the principal amount of \$116,420,000 are publicly held and to equipment obligations outstanding in the hands of the public on December 31, 1935, in the principal amount of \$51,454,000. The Mortgage permits the issuance of additional bonds thereunder for a wide variety of purposes as set forth in the Company's letter describing this issue, but does not permit additional bonds to be issued under present underlying mortgages except to a limited extent to refund prior debt or for certain other purposes. The Mortgage does permit the extension, at any rate of interest, of bonds constituting prior debt.

SINKING FUND A Sinking Fund calculated to be sufficient to retire the entire issue on or before maturity will be provided. The Company will covenant to make semi-annually from November 1, 1936 to May 1, 1996, both inclusive, Sinking Fund payments of \$103,000 plus an amount equal to interest at the annual rate of 3 1/2% on the Series D Bonds theretofore retired through operation of the Sinking Fund. Sinking Fund moneys are to be applied to the purchase of such Bonds at or below 100%, or if not so obtainable to redemption at 100% of such Bonds called by lot.

The foregoing is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Circular dated April 30, 1936, and is subject to the more detailed statements therein. The entire Offering Circular should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds. Copies of such Offering Circular may be obtained only from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

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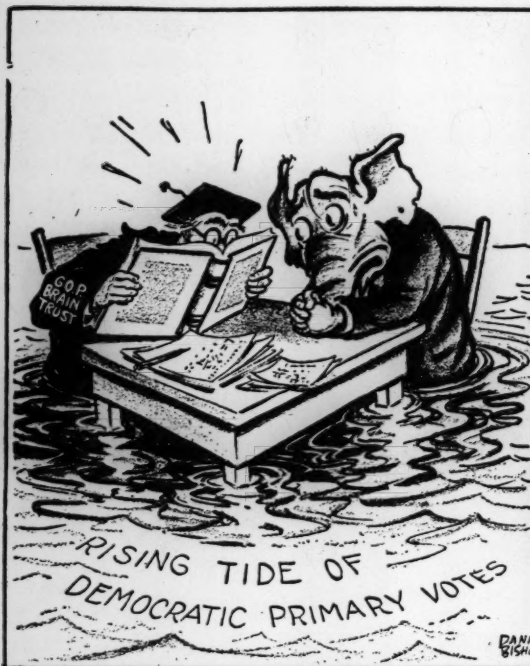
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PUT more into the world than you take out of it, and give to everyone more than you get.—EDWARD BOK.

Daily Features

I OWE all my success in life to having been always a quarter of an hour beforehand.—LORD NELSON.

Cartoons of the Week



—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
"Think Fast, Professor"



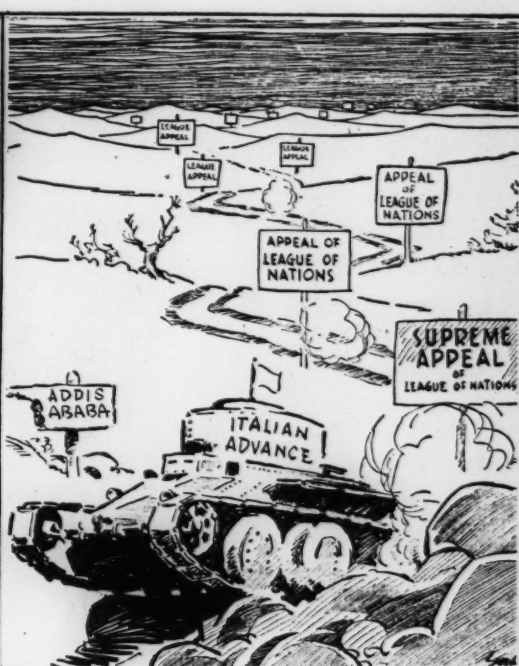
—Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer
The Assembly Line in the Planned Economy Plant



—Orr in Chicago Tribune
A Scepter for Everybody

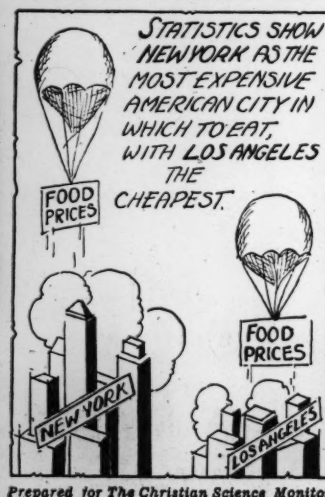


—Russell in Los Angeles Times
Still Another Remedy!



—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
Mile After Mile!

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor



10

There Are No Air Pockets!

WHILE our plane was taking on gas at Bolling Field, Washington (we had used about 75 gallons in the hop from Newark), I got out and established myself in the good graces of our pilot and co-pilot. When they learned of my connection with The Christian Science Monitor, both expressed a desire to give me every bit of information they could. I explained that at the conclusion of my flying vacation I hoped to present the unvarnished facts about the safety of air travel, and in such a way that thousands of readers might have any lurking doubts removed—just as they had been in my case.

Yes, I actually said "thousands of readers." And for this probable exaggeration regarding the inside back page in general, and this series in particular, I trust I shall be forgiven. I wouldn't have made much of an "imprint," as Mr. Andrew H. Brown says, had I stuck to what I presume to be the facts.

The pilot said: "Well, for pity's sake, see if you can put the quietus on some of the stories going the rounds about planes suddenly entering 'air pockets' and falling precipitously for hundreds of feet! Why, scientists have been trying for years to create a perfect vacuum; and they have used all sorts of stout containers—necessarily stout so as to withstand the pressure from the outside. But even in these, the best they have been able to achieve is a partial vacuum. By what ridiculous process of reasoning, then, could anyone conceive of a vacuum out in the open air?"

As we walked over toward our giant airplane, he asked: "Of course, there are upward and downward currents of air, just as there are horizontal winds. For example, warm air rises and air sweeps down to take its place. A plane may fly into one of these upward currents, and be lifted a bit; and I have known a plane to fly through an upward current immediately into a downward current, causing the plane to bob up, then down, from its perfectly level course. But the big commercial planes travel close to three miles a minute; and they don't swoop far up, then far down—they don't wallow through alternating air currents. They dart through them at such a speed that, with the exception of an expected and normal little jolt, you are through them before you know it. But so far as drops of hundreds of feet into vacuums are concerned—well, there ain't no such animal!"

So, just remember that calamity howling about air pockets is only so much self-exposed error in the path of aviation progress.—Daily Features Editor.

(To Be Continued)

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Carmack knows a thing or two; Without those "hints," what would we do?
2. J. Cup, Cabin, Jubilee, Pilot, Net, E.
3. Wheat, Cheat, Cheap, Cheep, Creep, Creed, Breed, Bread.
4. \$1800.
5. A little Darky (dark e) in bed with nothing over him and a blanket (blank it) under him.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram
ANOTHER reader of this column waxed poetic, and referred to Mr. Carmack's response to the query regarding more difficult cryptograms in the following manner. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

*HFMRFHP PSTVN F OCSB TM
OVT; VDOCTZO OCTNJ "CDSON,"
VCFO VTZQI VJ IT?

What is your opinion? Tomorrow we shall print another response. In the meantime, try solving this without hints. If you are obliged to "give it up" you'll find a clue at the foot of this column.

2. Word Diamond
Definitions are given below for which words are to be filled in, and which will read the same across as down:

1. A letter. 2. A small vessel. 3. A hut. 4. A celebration. 5. A guide. 6. A letter.

3. Letter Changing
Here's one that's a bit harder. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, change WHEAT to BREAD in seven moves.

4. How Much Money?
A man spent one third of his money and \$200. He then had left one half of his money and \$100. How much did he have at first?

5. Rebus
A reader in Waterloo, Iowa, sends the following good old-timer. It will be familiar to the grown-ups, and fun for the youngsters. The following arrangements of letters represent in phonetic rebus form a complete sentence of 14 words. It is entitled:

A Warm Night in the South
O
B
E
D
—it

Perhaps those who recognize it will have to study it a while to decipher it. Others might lend a helping hand to the tyros who are just beginning their puzzle adventures.

HINT FOR CRYPTOGRAPHERS: The first word is "Carmack." (Answers Appear Elsewhere)

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

The Clerk's Right to Vote

Question: In the Question Box for March 27, in answer to the question, "Does a clerk of a board have a voice or a vote?" you say, "The clerk of a board or any deliberative body has both a voice and a vote." Is this true if the clerk is not a duly elected member of the board or if the by-laws do not provide that the clerk shall be a member of the board? Our bylaws state: "The clerk... shall record the proceedings of the regular and special church meetings and the meetings of the Board of Directors." Would you say yes or no in this case?

Answer: The answer which appeared on March 27 failed to qualify the statement sufficiently. It should read: "The clerk of a board, or any deliberative body, if a member of the body, has both a voice and a vote." The first sentence of the second paragraph in the answer as published implied this qualification by the words, "It is a general rule that every member has the right to vote." In the above instance, it is implied that the clerk is not a member of the board, in which case the clerk would not vote at board meetings. As a member of the church, the clerk would have the right, of course, to speak and vote at church meetings. The fundamental is: members vote, nonmembers do not.

For the Scrapbook

Greatness consists not in holding some high office; greatness really consists in doing some great deed with little means, in the accomplishment of vast purposes from the private ranks of life.—Conwell.

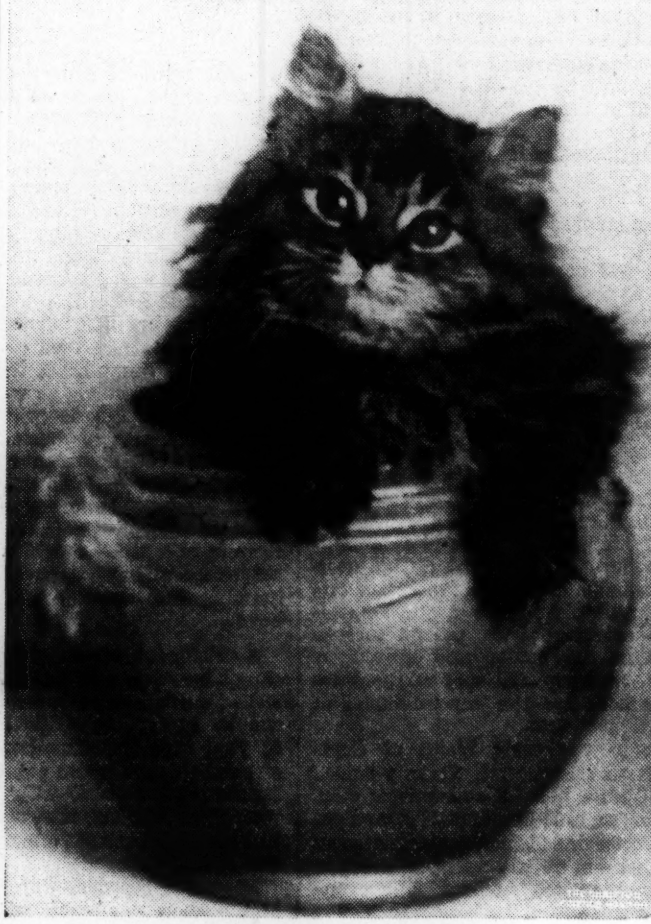
Obedience
Ah, how skillful grows the hand That obeys love's command.

It is the heart and not the brain That to the highest doth attain. And he who followeth love's behest Far exceedeth all the rest.

—Longfellow.

Harmony
Where love is, God is.—Tolstoy.

A Jarful of Purrs



Monitor Camera Club, From Miss E. J. Schellhons, Roseville, Calif.
Caught in the Act

In Lighter Vein

Married Man's Version
Single Man: "What's your idea of a new spring wardrobe, Ted?"
Married Man: "Having my hat cleaned."

His Reward
A Civil War veteran had spent a week at a New York hotel. When he went to pay his bill the clerk asked: "What was your rank?"

"Oh, just a private," the old soldier replied.

"Well, I won't charge you anything. You are the first private I ever met."

Counting Them
A loud grinding noise was heard. The captain ran from the bridge to the helmsman.

Captain: "I thought you told me you knew every rock in this harbor?"

Helmsman: "Yes, sir! That was one of them."—Pearson's.

As a Reminder
Shop Assistant: "Can't you really remember what you came here to buy?"

Fair Young Thing: "No; I can't. Would you mind telling me the things you keep?"—Pearson's.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. \$1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Trade Ideas

A YOUNG woman was charmed with "The Tulip Tea Shop." However, she noted that many of the decorations were faded, and the whole place needed brightening up. She went home and thought out clever ideas for freshening some of the decorations that were already there, and for adding other touches that would still further emphasize the idea of the name.

The next morning she had an interview with the manager and told her how she could recolor some of the faded decorations, and then she showed her a colored design of a clever tulip tea apron that she could make in gay colors for all the waitresses, and a green cap that would appear as a tulip-flower cup. She also showed a stenciled tulip wall hanging that was simple and inexpensive, as it was done in gay grayola work. She explained how unbleached muslin lunch cloths could have appliqued tulip designs put on them to further carry out the idea. She got her chance there and then.

Later she hunted up tea rooms over the city and was soon busy carrying out ideas for "The Green Parrot Tea Room."—Mrs. C. D. L., Ames, Iowa.

Daily Anecdote

Contrast

A YOUNG poet called on Addison, bringing him some of his work with him. He fairly begged the great man to give him his opinion of it. Unfortunately it was some very indifferent verses to which the youth had prefixed, with credit, several lines from Homer. These exposed the contrast to a very disadvantageous contrast.

With a flourish Addison struck out the lines from Homer and turning to the surprised poet said: "Do you not recollect the Roman emperor whose statues appeared very ridiculous to him when they were placed near those of the gods?"

Odds and Ends

Seminole
Having never been willing to make a peace treaty, the Seminole Indians are still legally at war with the United States.

Strong Canvas
Tents designed for the intrepid climbers of Mount Everest are capable of withstanding 100-mile-an-hour winds—the tents weigh only 11 pounds each.

A Woman for President
There is nothing in the Constitution that prohibits a woman from becoming President of the United States.

According to Carat
In determining the fineness of a precious metal, 24 carats is considered the standard of purity.

Japanese Wages
The Japanese cotton textile worker receives an average daily wage of about \$1.04.

Heard of It?
The Capybara is a South American rodent four feet long weighing nearly 100 pounds.

Brevities

Montreal Star: Another example of wasted effort is the love-sick swain who writes poems to his fiancée's eyebrows while she is at home plucking them out.

St. Louis Star-Times: A radio announcer is a person who thinks people will enjoy music more if he acts excited about it.

Troy (N. Y.) Record: It appears that Mrs. Huey Long, recently appointed to the Senate to succeed to the post left open by her late husband, bakes a very good cake. Maybe Congress could double the bonus by holding a sale on the lawn.

El Paso World News: "A prehistoric tooth, 11 feet long, has been unearthed in Siberia." It puts the six-deck special sandwich at an earlier date than we had dreamed.

El Paso World News: A mere lad in Melrose, Mass., can lift 1165 pounds. Maybe it's evolution, grooming posterity for the national debt.

A Safe Guide

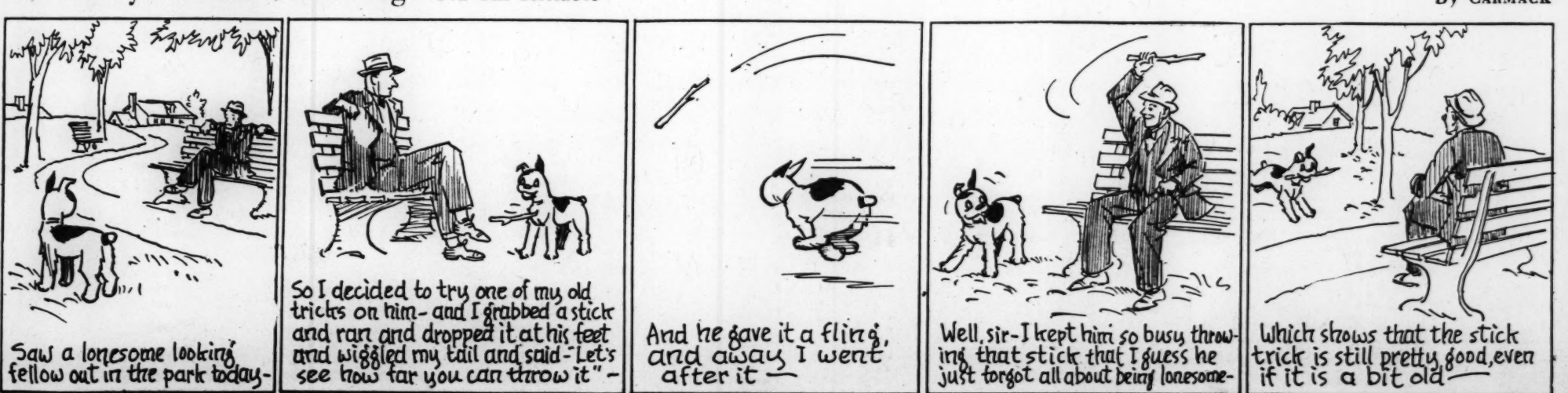
I MOST strongly and affectionately impress upon you the priceless value of the New Testament, and the study of that book as the one unfailing guide in life.—Charles Dickens.

By LE PELLEY

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Tubby Has Something to Think About



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Old but Reliable



By CARMACK

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Geographical Game

THIS is a game which is particularly interesting when the players (such as college students) come from widely separated parts of the country.

An outline map is drawn on a large sheet of heavy wrapping paper and hung on the wall at a convenient height. The players, blindfolded, try to pin stars to the map on the city or state in which their homes are. Each star is a different color. After all the stars are in place on the map, each player in turn tells the color of his star and names the location which the star is supposed to mark. The results are apt to be most amusing.—E. E. H. Jr., Syracuse, N. Y.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1936

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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Editorials

Toward a Meeting of Minds

EVERY thoughtful American will welcome the efforts being made this week in Washington to reconcile government and business. The childish tit-for-tat, you're-another debate over who is to blame for continued unemployment has gone on long enough, indeed far too long for men who want jobs and for citizens who want the goods and services those men could supply. There will be applause, therefore, for the moves for a meeting of minds, halting and confused as they are, which representatives of government and of business have made at the convention of the National Chamber of Commerce.

Of course, real good will and confidence will not come merely from exhortation. There are evidences that even with more disposition to work together, business and government require a middle ground of facts. Today there is not even an agreed figure on the amount of unemployment. Such studies as the chamber is proposing should help. It does little good for the President to urge employers to hire men when there is nothing to indicate whether they can be employed profitably. Nor do business men help when they assume that nothing can be done until all government restraints are removed.

To us it seems that the best hope of finding common ground in the economic equation is in the recognition that prices are the key to the jam. The traditional way out of depressions is to cut losses and lower prices, even at the cost of bankruptcy for employers and starvation wages for employees. Modern states are unwilling to follow such painful methods. Ever since Mr. Hoover's appeals to employers in 1930 to maintain wages there has been an effort to have society, represented by the Government, cushion the blow.

The theory has been that there was underconsumption rather than overproduction, and that increasing consumption

by priming the pump of purchasing power would restart the flow of production. There are two ways to increase purchasing power. One is to increase the amount of the purchasing fund, made up of wages and interest. The other is to lower prices so that the same amount of money will buy more goods. The studies of the Brookings Institution show that lowering prices is much more efficient because it automatically affects all purchasers. This may not be true in all cases, but it would be useful as a general starting point.

Lowering prices can be accomplished by more efficient methods and machines or by cutting wages. It is an unpopular thing to say, but the whole American economy might have recovered faster had wage rates—not necessarily yearly income—been cut in certain trades. But industrialists who have been holding up prices by monopolistic practices are more to blame than labor unions for the failure to enlarge purchasing power.

It might be well for the Chamber of Commerce to put more emphasis on that point. But we should not talk in terms of "blame." There has been enough of that. Analysis has value only as it gives understanding of economic fundamentals. As simple knowledge spreads there will be less temptation and less opportunity for heated argument.

Yet even facts will be misused unless there is a better attitude. In the economic field, as in the international sphere, there is a warfare of many minds over the division of material wealth. Peace and justice must be sought first of all on a spiritual basis.

Here and there the true nature of men appears, as in the splendid efforts and unselfish prayers put forth to achieve the recent Nova Scotia mine rescue. More of that attitude in business and government would rescue America from the depths of unemployment.

Sparks—But No Fire

MANY a self-appointed specialist in international relations has mustered sufficient confidence to prognosticate how and when Mars would overrun Europe—and therefore probably the world—in the near future. Most of the "near future" with which the "dopesters" of doom have concerned themselves is now the recent past, and it is harder to say how, when, where or if, war will break out in that period which they had put down as critical for peace.

The latest complicating factor is the developing tension along the Austrian border—a factor founded apparently on rumor and befogged in recrimination. Among the earliest reports on the disquiet in that section of Europe were those printed in France, attributed to sources no more reliable than the word-of-mouth of travelers who reported that they had seen large concentrations of German troops near Austria.

The repercussion is only what was to be expected. Austrian troops have been sent to border regions, for "routine" maneuvers, as official sources put it, but also to prevent anxiety or disaffection among the border folk. Now Germany is accusing France, France is accusing Great Britain—and Britain is returning the compliment—of fostering this situation each for its own special reasons. The unsettlement is none the less serious just because its cause is so much a matter of question; for the moment it seems to place the flint and

the tinder once again too close together for the world's comfort.

Striking a spark big enough to set the world on fire, however, is a harder trick than it used to be. Manchuria, Ethiopia, Mongolia, the Rhineland—"one crisis after another," George Lansbury has summed it up—all these names have become symbols of the world's fear of war. But they have also become names on milestones that are receding behind us. Not that the dangers they typify can be forgotten while the problems that produced them remain; their chief element of hope is that the graver consequences which so many people feared have been postponed, thus allowing reason a little while longer in which to operate.

To be merely sanguine would be as mistaken as to be fearful. The one attitude would have to be based on ignorance of the fundamental adjustments—domestic as well as international—which nations must make if peace is to be preserved. An attitude of fearfulness implies ignorance of the many possibilities of making such adjustments when their need is understood by the peoples as well as by national leaders. But a hopeful attitude is warranted by the world's recent experience with war sparks. The tinder supposed to be always inflammable appears to have been dampened—possibly by memories of yesterday's war. Mars must be having an irritating time trying to find a dry place in which to kindle another.

Grass Roots in Massachusetts

THE ten-to-one presidential preference vote recorded for Governor Landon by Massachusetts Republicans in Tuesday's primary is giving party leaders and potential candidates something to think about. Since voters had to write in the name and the "Kansas Coolidge" had little organized support except by the active but inexperienced political amateurs of the Landon-for-President Club, the result is all the more striking. A comparable showing in California and Ohio would make it hard to stop the "stop Landon" drive.

There is a spontaneity about the rush to Landon which many observers are comparing with the popular insistence on the nomination of Herbert Hoover at a time when party leaders were more than cool. If this "grass roots" support continues to develop, expectations of a dramatic struggle at Cleveland will be disappointed. The Republicans do not require a two-thirds majority for nomination and the Kansas Governor may have so big a lead in delegates instructed or "advised" that the issue will be settled before Mr. Steiwer's gavel falls to open the convention.

Senator Borah's indorsement by so many Pennsylvania Republicans must be personally gratifying to him, but it lacks the political meaning of the Massachusetts vote for Landon. Mr. Borah apparently distrusts the Landon candidacy because Mr. Hearst and certain Republican "wheel horses" in the East were so quick to jump on the Kansas band wagon. From Idaho—or even Washington—the ostentatious wagon climbing of Governor Buck of Delaware may have looked like the capitulation of the Liberty League.

But the "bosses" didn't write-in more than the 75,000 names for Landon in Massachusetts. And there is some reason to

believe that the Kansan is not just the man the "Old Guard" would choose. They know they must take a western man, but manifestly they would prefer somebody like Senator Dickinson. And obviously they would be happier if no candidate became so strong before the convention that he would not need to get their support—and accept their terms. The men who like to fix things up in a "smoke-filled room," as they did when Harding was named, are never happy to find the people running off with the show beforehand.

Rolling Real Estate

AUTOMOBILE trailers are becoming so popular that they may one day be a problem for real estate men who are trying to sell houses permanently attached to a lot. Is it that people don't want a house that won't move? After looking at the modern trailers—or land yachts—one can readily see that they offer every convenience one could get in a ten-room house, without such ubiquitous drawbacks as a coal shovel or lawn mower.

It is a problem that the future will have to deal with. Perhaps there will be a compromise, and real estate agents will have to furnish four wheels and a spare tire with every bungalow. The salesman can say, "Be a stay-at-home and see the world!"

Reporting the reappearance of the Lochness (Scotland) monster, an Inverness dispatch relates that "after years of residence the huge amphibian is almost a community pet." When we consider the length of his stay in those parts, together with the effect which his semioccasional appearance has upon eyewitnesses, surely the Lochness monster is entitled to designation as "the oldest settler."

Ponyback in China

Book News of the Day

GERALD J. YORKE'S CHINA CHANGES (New York: Scribner, \$2.50), leaves the reader with mixed feelings adding up to something like a conclusion that the book deserves to be, and ought to be, better than it is. Mr. Yorke restrained himself from going into print about China during two years of residence. It wasn't long enough. Frank admission that his brief but varied sojourn among the Chinese has given him "little knowledge" of the people and country is overly modest, yet does not save the book from falling short of its highest possibilities.

There remain sufficient adventure, history, personal enthusiasm and off-the-beaten-track interest to repay the indulgent reader. In rare flashes of boyish abandon—determined to see everything and experience everything, even to actually practicing Buddhist devotional trances—the book lives. For the most part its sentences chop at the reader's patience by their lack of music, their tendency to jump from idea to idea or century to century without the grace of smooth transitions, and by their occasional naïveté somehow deprived of charm.

Mr. Yorke, after dreaming since boyhood of China "for some obscure reason," at last found himself there in the exciting postlude to Japan's occupation of Manchuria. Warfare continued north of Peiping, and he set off astride a pony and clad in a long wool coat he had slit up the back to permit him to straddle his mount. The coat had the great advantage of smelling sufficiently Chinese to keep the dogs from yapping at him when he entered courtyards in search of lodging.

As a war correspondent for Reuters, he lost at the front his fondly cherished belief that the Chinese would sink their traditional divisions and unite to hurl back the invader. Sadly he watched the retreat, was arrested by a Chinese general who did not like the frankness of his news dispatches, and finally was released to ride back to Peiping.

But his adventures were only beginning. From the hurly-burly of soldiering he retired into the contemplative life. Away from "time, and the petty annoyance of keeping to it," he drifted on a timeless barge in search of direct experience of Buddhist temple meditation. Beside a courtyard with an old incense burner in the center and graced by lotuses growing in an earthenware pot, he pondered the imponderables of Oriental mysticism.

Back in the crass realm of Communists and taxes, Mr. Yorke resumed the utilitarian guise of a newspaper man, reporting on anti-Communist campaigns and interlarding his personal experiences with chapters on history against which the "uninterested" reader is conventionally warned.

R. H. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

"There Ought to Be a Law"

By Frank L. Perrin

THE expression in the caption is a plain and unadorned Americanism, sufficiently expressive, and more or less euphonious. But it will not bear a too close analysis, speaking grammatically. It does, however, just about fit the mood and the view of those who learned, a day or two ago, that a captured fugitive of the underworld who is accused of having become rich from the profits of his allegedly unlawful traffic, had been released pending trial, after his wife had deposited \$104,000 in cash as security for his appearance.

It cannot be denied, of course, that under a strict interpretation of the law the prisoner was entitled to the freedom granted. The crimes for which he stands indicted are bailable. Few offenses except those defined as capital crimes are unbailable. But where it is undisputed that the money deposited as security is that which was obtained as profit in the course of the very traffic which was carried on in defiance of the law, it is incongruous that the law itself should be compelled to accept this tainted wealth as it would, without question or reluctance, deposit a duly executed bond.

In such transactions there is formed, more than theoretically, an endless chain of crime and spoliation. The gangsters and racketeers have learned that their business, if it is to be continued successfully and profitably, must provide a defense or sinking fund to be used in employing legal counsel, in paying premiums on bail bonds, and in an emergency such as this in which the New York fugitive finds himself, in supplying cash in lieu of a bond which few securities would care to sign.

Every underworld gang of operatives has its more or less defined code of procedure. The machinery which they organize and operate is intricate and expensive. But their creed demands that crime must pay a profit as well as provide a defense fund. The patrons and victims are assessed accordingly. In the days when it was attempted to enforce the prohibition amendment in the United States, the "consumer," whether householder, club member or night club patron, paid, in addition to cost and profit, his percentage of the ample defense fund. No great amount of sympathy was

Footloose in French Africa



Market Place, Constantine

THERE are two kinds of food for sale in a North African town—dates, and the other food. But why eat any other kind? When the dates are dry they are smooth and glossy as chestnuts, and take the place of beans and peas, or can be ground into a fine flour, like cereals. When half dry, they are pressed into a paste to make a sort of butter or cheese. When fresh they make a delicate dessert.

Of course if you insist on something more ordinary, Constantine offers any number of meat shops, and booths where there are great flat bowls of hominy called *kousks* and piles of vegetables all freshly scrubbed. Near by are trays of sweetmeats and dripping honey cakes.

Farther along in the market are the dry goods stores, the metal and leather workers, and so forth.

The shops are little hovels with earthen floors and earthen tiled roofs; and yet inside these dingy caves the tradesmen sit, on mats of straw, as on sacred isles of cleanliness, not touching the earth about them with so much as a fold of the white woolen garments. An exquisite propriety and good taste transcends their surroundings. Yonder is a rose tree, sprouted somehow from the hard earth in front of a little shop, lovingly trained, buttressed with poles above the roof, and bursting into crimson glory over our heads.

Nourishment for the arts? Here is a shop where you may buy the raw material of music, classic flutes far older and simpler in type than the banded pipes of Pan, each instrument a single strip of bamboo, carved and painted in bright stripes and crosses, with five or six "stops" at varying intervals. But from this simple pipe, what a marvel of plaintive sound emerges!

The white-bearded, white-robed keeper of the shop will teach you the art of

pipings. Every flute is an original, like an Amati or a Stradivarius; more original in fact, for it has a scale all its own, a particular quality of tone, a melodious individuality. The shopkeeper is the maker of the flutes, a magician truly, as he sits there in his immaculate robes and turban. How strange to be speaking to him in ordinary French, without any abracadabra or fee fee fum, simply discussing the price, unbelievably low. Is there some trick about it? No, he is a bona fide salesman, delighted to have you purchase two or three of his *chefs-d'œuvre* for a franc.

There is something uncanny about a city built over an abyss, as is Constantine. For underneath its bright houses and bustling traffic, is a deep vaulted chasm; and far below, the waters of a subterranean river that has worn its way through mountain heights that separate the Sahara from the Mediterranean. In vain the African sun may shine; here never a ray pierces the darkness, save a wan diffused grayness where the roof of the vault has broken through in places, away in the distance.

Back again along the high walk, and up and out into the blazing light of day. How good to see the houses of the city once more!

Natural growths these houses seem to be, rather than works of men. No style of architecture, no century claims them. The red tiled roofs, mellow with lichens, slant this way and that, leaning against one another for support or sending little turrets up into the air like new shoots, which will some day invite other roofs to rise and lean against them. Here and there at a convenient angle in the roof is seen a stork's winter home, with perhaps the venerable bird himself standing upon it, or floating lazily above. "But where are the chimneys?" you ask. There are none. No fires are needed for warmth in this climate, and all the cooking is done in little earthen braziers which may be carried about as needed.

Crowds that throng the streets are of many types, vigorous and distinct. Each one proclaims in his apparel for all the world to see, his nationality, his rank, his manner of life, and convictions, religious or otherwise. The pride and composure of the Arab is in his snowy robes, his turban with its camel-hair binding cord which shows by the number and size of loops and twists, his social status. Never would he stoop to such a vulgar thing as color in his turban, save perhaps a golden thread of design woven in the cloth, the veriest whisper of "swank." The Turk is easily distinguishable by a certain kind of baggy trousers often of a dark green color, a short jacket, and the inevitable red fez. The Jewish merchant is ever the same, with his long beard, his round black cap, his opulent girth, swathed in black, or in rich subdued colors.

It is not uncommon to see a shepherd striding through the streets of town carrying a lamb in his arms. Once we saw on the outskirts of Constantine an Arab goat boy reclining in the field watching his herd, with a young goat in his lap. Cheek by jowl they sat, furry nose and comical beard resting on friendly shoulder, long ears drooping, eyes closed in ecstasy. As we approached, the boy greeted us with a dazzle of white teeth; but the goat would not leave his haven of rest even to cast a glance in our direction, but remained as he was—basking in contentment.

N. B.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Lays of House and Home

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: My attention was drawn to your article entitled "Writers Advised by Builder to Sing Lays of House and Home," and immediately I recalled a song my little boy sings. I asked him to bring me his book and these are the words (from Hollis Dann's Songs for Primary Grades, published by the American Book Company, New York):

CARPENTER, CARPENTER

By Ann White
Carpenter, Carpenter, how do you do?
Build me a cottage just big enough for two.
Or maybe I'd like it just big enough for three—
Big enough for daddy and mother, and me.
Carpenter, Carpenter, hammer down the door!
Set in the windows and swing up the door!
Please lay on the shingles as quick as quick can be
Ready for daddy and mother, and me.
Children have at least one song dealing with building and home.
Wheeling, W. Va. JOAN W. MCCABRIC

The Wide Horizon

Corn Belt in the Balance

By Frederick W. Carr

CHICAGO
A CERTAIN man who wears the red of his apples in his cheeks and the roughness of the bark of his trees on his hands may announce to a fellow American this fall, "All right, son. Now you be the next President of the United States."

The farmer of the Middle West will decide the presidential election, according to opinion in the corn belt. The East and Far West, it is surmised, will go Republican and cancel out the Democracy's Solid South.

In this belief rural friends of the Secretary of Agriculture are depicting Henry Wallace as carrying the burden of the New Deal. On its side the Republican Party is building as never before to reach farmers whom it once counted as peculiarly its own.

Nearly a dozen pivotal states cluster about the northern Mississippi River. What will be done to woo them? The principal farm issues are becoming clearer.

The Democrats will talk agricultural prices. The farmer is mightily interested in what he gets for what he has to sell, and prices for farm products have been getting better. The Democrats will talk farm income. Since 1933 rural income has increased by billions. The Democrats will talk "production control." The New Deal has educated farmers into the doctrine of limiting supply to fit demand. Various farm leaders who are Republicans think the G. O. P. cannot successfully fight the theory of crop limitation this year, because farmers are too well sold on it.

The Republicans will talk saving the American home market for the American producer. Even the staunchest of New Deal ruralists deplores the stimulation of farm imports promoted by the reciprocal trade agreements of the Roosevelt Administration. The Republicans will talk taxes. Well-to-do farmers are becoming uneasy at the New Deal "spending spree," as they term it. Eventually, they anticipate, the farm will have to help pay. The Republicans will also present a farm program and doctrine of their own.

The farm bonus still makes a skittish topic among Republican rank and file. Yet their own farm organization leaders advise that rural bounties cannot soon be stopped, but must continue for some time. The New Deal considers rural subsidies as permanent.

In its farm plank the Republican Party will probably promise a more permanent, more extensive and sounder farm program than the present farm law. Various rural spokesmen who supported the AAA regard it as a temporary necessity but due to give way to something better.

In contradiction, the Democrats will observe that they have enthusiastically adopted the demands of Midwest farm leaders while Republicans previously rejected them.

As important as any or all of the problems of policy, one great under-surface motive persists from the last campaign, like the hidden rocky foundation which gives contour to the landscape. Returning good times have not yet dispelled the "issue of the empty stomach."

Politicians say they were surprised by the indications of the immense volume of destitution still remaining in the land, as brought out in the recent Illinois primary campaign. Party veterans never saw men so willing to sell their votes for a trifling morsel of political work and pay.

Besides the throng of the needy already on the farms, hundreds of thousands of city workers whose jobs faded out during the depression have fled to the country. Among local backers of the New Deal it is remarked that farmers make up a bigger percentage of the population than four years ago.

The way that farm tenants will vote also agitates Republicans. The tenant, who does not directly pay the farm taxes, is not likely to be greatly interested in New Deal spending, it is felt, except as to what federal money he may receive himself.

The marginal farmers, outnumbering in some states the better established, may be more or less moved by the appeal that President Roosevelt is trying to help the poor man.

Many farmers now comfortable may be politically impelled by gratitude for government checks during the desperate slump. In the Dakotas and elsewhere the drought burned up crops. Federal payments for months furnished the only cash that thousands saw.

Coin continues to take on political emphasis. At the recent conference here on the new farm law, a rural delegate remarked, "The farmer is primarily interested in the money."

Money may, after all, disclose itself as the ruling issue of the farm campaign. In no previous election have such huge questions of agricultural policy been squarely opened to the farmers for decision. Yet there is a chance that all the momentous farm issues will be forgotten for a little ready cash.

It was this possibility which led one of America's foremost farm leaders recently to exclaim: "The greatest challenge at this period is whether we shall trade our liberty for security."